McAllister & Beaver

THE BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM.

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

EDWARD T. TUTEN, EDITOR.

Terms, $2.00 per annum in Advance

Be sure to vote on Tuesday next, November 6th, for Hon. James P. Sterrett, William B. Hart, J. A. M. Passmore and Clement Dale, all of whom are honorable and trustworthy men.

Political Notes.

—Who is there to mourn for MacMahon? Not one.

—The talk about Gen. Cameron has developed the fact that he has a good many friends in the country.

—The most signal rebuke to MacMahon was the way in which the people showered their favors upon Gambetta.

—"My policy" and "My will" seem not to have been the policy and the will of the people of France—not "by a large majority."

—Chairman M'Clelland, of the Democratic State Committee, wasted $105 the other day by sending 3,500 letters to the interior counties.

—When the Democratic associations in Philadelphia want to hold a meeting they announce a distribution of bread at the place selected for the meeting.

—Hon. Henry Rawle is being most earnestly pressed by his Erie friends for the Gubernatorial nomination. He has made an excellent State Treasurer.

—Judge Pettis, of Crawford county, would have excellent chances for a foreign consulate, but for one thing. He is recommended by the Pennsylvania delegation.

—During William B. Mann's incumbency of the Philadelphia District Attorney's office the expenses were $65,282. Under Shepperd, Democrat, the expenses reach the enormous sum of $87,670. More Democratic reform.

—Judge Sterrett is sure of a strong vote in Philadelphia. The people there, Republicans and Democrats, announce their purpose of contesting with Allegheny county the honor of giving him an exceptionally large vote.

—Even the New York *World* scores Tammany, the pet political machine of the Democratic party. It has in it so much of rascality that even its own people cannot tolerate it. The Democracy is the same everywhere—the spirit of Tammany pervading it.

—Active fighting develops, both along the Danube and around Kars, marking the autumn campaign, thus far, as more vigorous than that of the summer. The Russians have the bulk of advantages on their side. They have captured a position near Plevna, and are bombarding Kars, with the city reported on fire. It is thought that still more important engagements will soon occur.

—The telegraph reports Baltimore on Wednesday as having given Colonel Kane, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, 15,100 majority over Joseph Thompson, workingman, for whom the Republicans also voted.—*Post.*

Just so. We ask the workingmen, who are Republicans on principle, if they can tell of one instance where the Democrats have voted with the workingmen, when the Democrats thought they had a majority without them. The truth is that every Democratic voter will, on the day of election, vote the Democratic ticket, but will urge Republicans to vote the Labor ticket solely to weaken the Republican ticket.

—The *North American* very properly says: The Democratic platform in Pennsylvania consists of a timid and shameful evasion of every issue of current political importance. A thing of shreds and patches which makes a snivelling appeal for support, yet dares not avow honest reasons for the claim, or has none to avow if it does dare. The Republican platform is an out-spoken, manly utterance—a declaration of honest principles in a straightforward way that carries conviction of its genuineness. Between the party of principle and the party of demagoguery there should be no faltering voice.

ALL honest men are determined to support honest Clement Dale for District Attorney.

VOTE for Clement Dale, the people's candidate.

D. F. Fortney.

The man whose name heads this article has been brought before the people of Centre county, by his political party, as their candidate for District Attorney, to be voted for at the ensuing election. The office to which he aspires is one of great importance, and one which should be filled by an *honest*, upright attorney. The opportunities for peculation in this office are quite as great, if not greater, than that offered by any other office within the gift of the people of Centre county. This being the case, the question arises whether Mr. Fortney is the proper person to be trusted with the important functionaries. Has he been such a man, and has he performed public duties intrusted to him in the past with that fidelity that will now command the esteem and confidence of a confiding people? In these days, when every farmer and man of honest toil are demanding of their party to place none but honest and capable men in position, it is highly proper that the acts of Mr. Fortney be placed in their proper light before an inquiring constituency, whether they be good, bad, or indifferent. The first public act of Mr. Fortney that comes to us is in the capacity of tax collector of State and county taxes of this borough, about eight years ago. How well he performed that trust the records of the Prothonotary's office show as follows, viz:

Page 50, Appearance Docket, 1873, No. 100, January Term, 1873.

John G. Sankey, Samuel F. Foster, A. C. Hinton, } Commissioners of Centre County.

vs.

DAVID F. FORTNEY, *et al.*:

Debt Penal Bill, $6,096.08 Interest 5 years; real debt, $3,048.04, on penal bond dated November 11th, 1869, payable on the 28th day of November, 1869.

Entered and confessed by Adam Hoy, Attorney for defendants in favor of plaintiffs for the sum of $6,096.08.

That Mr. Fortney violated his trust and appropriated to his own use the taxes belonging to the people of Centre county, is a fact beyond dispute. The records are open for inspection, the "handwriting is on the wall."

With such a record as the foregoing, is it possible for an *honest* man to go before the people and ask their suffrage and future confidence? Certainly not. None but a brazen-faced demagogue is capable of such an act; and such is David F. Fortney. In the name of all that is fair and right, is it possible for the good people of Centre county to cast their votes for such a man?—if they do, what becomes of the hue and cry, "Put none but honest, trustworthy men on guard"? Tax payers of Centre county, we appeal to you, without regard to politics. If you elect D. F. Fortney District Attorney, you offer a premium to every tax collector in the county to steal your money and appropriate it to his own use. Now is your opportunity; repudiate a defaulting tax collector; show the world that men must be *honest* before they can command your respect and suffrage, and the future will profit by your example.

NEVER was there a better opportunity for the mass of the Democratic party of Centre county to show their preference for an honest man than is now offered. Clement Dale is the honest man and D. F. Fortney is the other fellow.

DEMOCRATS, Greenbackers and Labor Reformers, can you be consistent, honest citizens and vote for David F. Fortney? No!

The Cloven Foot.

Two weeks ago we premised that the true object of the Democratic party was to secure a solid South, and with a solid South, national power and control; that when once installed into the control of the national Government, the question of the payment of the *Rebel* debt, and the pensioning of Rebel soldiers and their widows and orphans, would be agitated and sprung upon the country.

Little did we expect to see the fulfillment of our prediction initiated at so early a day. But the ex-Rebel chieftains are monstrous hungry and are mighty anxious to get hold of the public crib, out of which they may fill themselves. On Friday, the 20th of October, Senator Merrimon, of North Carolina, asked, and by unanimous consent obtained, leave to introduce a very innocent and simple little bill to repeal Section 4,716 of the Revised Statutes. What do our readers think there is in that little innocent bill?

What do they suppose section 4,716 of the Revised Statutes is, and what it refers to? Here it is, let it speak for itself: "Sec. 4,716. No money on account of pensions shall be paid to any person, or to the widow, children or heirs of any deceased person, who, in any manner voluntarily engaged in, or abetted the late rebellion, against the authority of the United States." It is very plain to comprehend the status of Mr. Merrimon, of North Carolina, in trying to repeal the above section of the Revised Statutes. He means to remove the last obstacle in the way of pensioning the Rebel soldiers, and then, when the law is repealed, have one enacted making provision to pay the rebel soldier, his widow and orphans, the same pension that the Government now pays to the Union soldier, his widow and orphans. In other words, he desires the Government to put a premium on treason and rebellion, and pay the rebel who tried to destroy the Government, equally with the *patriot* who *fought to protect and save it*, and thus wipe out all distinction between a rebel and a patriot, and also increase our national debt hundreds of millions of dollars, and thus necessitate a corresponding increase of taxation. Are the men who saved the nation yet ready to turn it over to those who sought to destroy it? Let Republicans beware!

IF the people of Centre county, or a majority of them, have not independence and sagacity enough to reward honesty by electing Clement Dale, and to repudiate dishonesty by defeating D. F. Fortney, the show, so far as that majority is concerned, of morality, churches and religion are a mockery and a libel on humanity.

COL. WILLIAM P. WILSON, chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, informs us that the most cheering reports are received from all parts of the State; that Philadelphia will give an increased majority to the Republican ticket; that our success is certain. We hope the Republicans of Centre county will contribute their share to the glorious result. We have suffered a Bull Run defeat in Ohio, and this has aroused the Republicans of this State to a determination to hold the Keystone true to the time-honored principles of Republicanism. Let every Centre county Republican do his duty on the sixth day of November next, and be sure to record his vote in favor of the protection of American industries, law, order, and good government. We want no free trade heresies to gain the ascendency in this State. When our great industries are protected our laboring men have plenty and are happy; but free trade brings in its train misery, want and ruin. Let every Republican think of this, and give one day to his country for his country's good.

VOTE for honest Clement Dale.

Thd Greenback Vote.

The Democratic *Watchman* is very much alarmed lest some Democrats should exercise sufficient independence of thought and manhood to vote the Greenback ticket, in accordance with their honest political convictions. In 1875, at Erie, the Democratic party adopted a greenback platform, and proclaimed to the Democracy of the State that they were in favor of the greenback. The Democratic press in part advocated the policy, and none more strenuously than the *Watchman*. In 1876 the Democratic party repudiated its action the year before at Erie, and declared in favor of hard money, showing the dishonesty of its declarations the year previous.

Since then some of the Democratic press have been advocating the greenback policy, among which was the *Watchman*. Some prominent Democrats have stumped the State, and some have stumped Centre county, most earnestly advocating the greenback theory, notably among whom was D. G. Bush, Esq., of Bellefonte.

Now, if the *Watchman* wrote greenbacks, and was honest in its teachings, and if D. G. Bush preached greenbacks and was honest in his preaching, why should the *Watchman* complain because its readers are honest enough to vote their convictions, especially when these convictions are the result of the teachings of the *Watchman*? We are surprised to see the *Watchman* so exercised and alarmed at the fact that a few Democrats are independent and honest enough to vote as they think right. The *Watchman* is not honest in its teachings, and its editor has not sufficient manhood and independence to do aught, politically, but what the ring masters of the party dictate.

We hope the *Watchman* will recover from the agony it experiences on seeing some of the fruit of its own teaching. We also are glad to see, and deem it an encouraging sign, when Democrats who have been dictated to and voted at the bidding of the party leaders contrary to their own honest convictions, are disposed to assert their manhood and vote as they believe to be right, and in accordance with their principles.

DID Fortney, during his late tour through Pennsvalley, tell the good people of that section what he did with the taxes he collected and never paid over, as well as the funds belonging to the creditors of a certain estate which he settled not long ago? Rise up, Mr. Fortney, and explain.

LABOR REFORMERS and Greenbackers, can you be consistent and vote for D. F. Fortney? Read his record. What we publish about him is true as gospel.

TAX payers of Centre county, don't let it be said by posterity that you knowingly voted for a dishonest man for the office of District Attorney.

IF the farmers of Centre county want their taxes squandered, they will vote for D. F. Fortney. Those who don't want their taxes squandered and appropriated to private use will vote for Clement Dale.

MONSIEUR FORTNEY sends us word that if we publish any lies about him he will sue for libel. We inform the astute gentleman that we have not the room to publish but a small portion of the truth. And it is the truth which troubles him.

Republicans, Rally!

On Tuesday next, November 6, the Republicans will be called upon to discharge a grave and important duty. Will they do it wisely and well? The Democratic party is making its hardest struggle to obtain power. It's hungry eyes and lank cheeks are beaming with hope and aglow with the expectation of seizing upon the nation's treasury and feeding itself to the full. It also stands ready to do the bidding of the South, and will, without hesitation, commit itself to the payment of the rebel debt and the pensioning of rebel soldiers.

In Pennsylvania it has already, at the instance of Southern dictation, pledged itself unqualifiedly to the interests of *free trade*, and thus is ready to strike the death blow to all the manufacturing industries of the State, and thus oppress more severely than ever the laboring men.

If Republicans remain loyal to the great principles of their party, and do their duty nobly as they have heretofore done, they will prevent the ascendency of the Democratic party to power in this State, and prevent the old Keystone from being falsely recorded as a *free trade State*. They will also evince that, so far as Pennsylvania is concerned, her patriot sons and intelligent voters are not ready to transfer either our State Government or that of the nation into the hands and control of the party which endeavored to destroy it.

How to End the Indian Trouble.

We believe the treatment received by the Indians at the hands of our government to be scandalous—a disgrace to any civilized people. It seems as though the government accepted the doctrine of some ignorant people, that the red men were not capable of civilization; that this is not true, we have the very best authority for saying. A lady friend of the editor of the Hanover *Spectator* lately visited Parsons, Kansas, and upon her return, adds her testimony to the truth of the assertion that the Indians could, by proper care, be made good citizens of the Republic. The *Spectator* says:

Miss Baugher, in company with several young lady and gentleman friends, visited an Agricultural Fair held by the Choctaw Indians at Atoka, in the Indian Territory, distant 173 miles from Parsons, which was quite an interesting affair, and a very creditable display made in the respective departments by these civilized "red men." The Choctaws, on this reservation, have most emphatically demonstrated the fact that by kind treatment and usage the Indian *can* be civilized and made to discard his roving mode of life and throw aside his shiftless habits, and settle down to be as competent and successful tiller of the soil as his more favored "white brother."

Why does not the government, instead of spending millions of dollars and hundreds of valuable lives in wars with savage tribes, colonize them in our eastern towns, where they would come directly under civilizing influences? Such a step would at once settle the whole Indian question, and forever. And although it might be thought to be a hardship by this people, it would be much more human than the present annihilation policy that is being pursued.

REMEMBER, Democrats, that Mr. Fortney is one of the most industrious, earnest and hardest working members of our party in the county. He deserves every vote for his services to the party in the past, and more particularly for his competency to fill the office.—*Centre Hall Reporter.*

So that is his record, is it—fidelity to party and "competency to fill the office?" *but nothing about his honesty!* Voters, Clement Dale is not only competent but he is also honest. Choose whom you will vote for. We never heard any one say that Tweed was not a competent man. Do the voters of this county want that kind of competency in the men that fill their local offices? The office of District Attorney, although not a political one, is nevertheless a very important one, and one of the most important requisites in a candidate for that position is *honesty*. He is the law officer and his character should be above reproach. Unstained should be the ermine of his fame. Voters of all parties, we call upon you to rebuke the pretentions of this defaulter. Do not, by your votes, offer a premium for defalcation.

D. F. FORTNEY, the defaulting tax collector candidate for District Attorney, is, or has been, traveling through Pennsvalley, trying to cover up his iniquities by displaying the brass in his countenance, and abusing his opponents. We never heard of a thief yet that wasn't the first to yell "stop thief."

State News.

Pike county is about to organize a militia company all to itself.

One-third of the deaths in Pittsburg last week were from diphtheria.

Four children of Jacob Miller, of Trexlertown, Lehigh county, have died within three weeks, of diphtheria.

The Hon. James P. Sterrett, the Republican candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, began the study of law in Carlisle.

Oh! The Johnstown *Tribune* estimates that about a hundred thousand bushels of chestnuts have been shipped from that place this season.

James M. Clark, of Lancaster, is in the hands of the law on charge of attempting to bribe the District Attorney to quash an indictment against his son.

A country Jenkins. The Mauch Chunk *Coal Gazette* devotes a column and a quarter of its valuable space to an account of a ball given in honor of the officers of the army doing duty at that place.

The Methodists of Titusville have inaugurated the winter revival movement by a course of speeches delivered by Mrs. Stratton. The lady is of the old school of Methodists, and has versatility to a remarkable degree.

Two boys, George Dean and Alexander Iuks, of Warren township, Fayette county, were smothered to death in a coal mine, near their home, a few days ago. The mouth of the pit caved in, and before they could be rescued both were dead.

Down in the vicinity of Myerstown, Lebanon county, lives a German who was blown up in a well the other day by the premature explosion of a blast, and the same night was suffocated with coal gas until he was unconscious. Yet, strange to say, he still lives.

James Palmer, who killed Frank Welden, near Emporium, has been arrested at Corning, New York, and at a hearing before Esquire Boynton, on a charge of burglary, larceny, and resisting and shooting an officer, in default of $5,000 was committed to prison to await the action of a Cameron county grand jury.

Charles Milford, the colored street preacher, has come to grief at Lancaster. Mayor M'Gonigle committed him to the workhouse for thirty days for vagrancy. The old man remonstrated, then accepted the situation and buried gospel at all the officials, quoting from the 10th chapter of Matthew, where it speaks of Christ's disciples, and how they shall be persecuted.

There are fifteen hundred water delinquents in Reading. At the present time but $32,000 have been received in place of $75,000, as has heretofore been the case in corresponding periods of former years. A number of manufacturers have disputed their bills, and in order to arrive at a definite and satisfactory conclusion to all parties as to the amount of water consumed, a "water indicator" is being introduced.

WHEN the Republican party came into power in our State it inherited a State debt of $40,000,000, as a Democratic legacy, with our credit about twenty-five per cent. under par. After sixteen years of economical administration, the Republican party has paid off $27,000,000 of the principal of that debt, paid all the interest, and at the same time released all real estate from State taxation. It had also to pay several millions of dollars of extraordinary expenses imposed upon the State, in the meantime, because of the Democratic rebellion. This is a record that all Republicans in the State should be proud of, stand by it, and approve it on the sixth of November next, by casting their votes to continue the Republican administration of State affairs. Let our tax payers compare the administration of the State government with that of our county, and see which is better entitled to the confidence and support of all intelligent voters. Republicans must be true to themselves and their record, and vote for the whole Republican ticket.

——There is a certain judgment on the prothonotary's docket against D. F. Fortney, which he explains in this way: That he was appointed a committee by the court to settle up the estate of a citizen whose infirmities were such that he was necessarily absent. Mr. Fortney *thought* there were funds enough to meet all debts, and appropriated $450.00, not to his own use, but to some other source than the creditors; hence the judgment. The *Watchman* says he is a smart lawyer.

HYNER.—The oil well has now reached a depth of 1215 feet—an increase of only 115 feet since our last issue. The contractors are getting very much discouraged at the slow process they are making, averring that they are losing money by the contract. Yesterday morning another vein of gas was struck with strong indications of the presence of oil.—*Clinton Republican.*

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Poetry.

Remember the Poor.

[The following lines are old, but will last and be good as long as there are any poor to be remembered, and this is the season of their anniversary.]

Now winter has come with its cold, chilling breath,
And the verdure has dropt from the trees,
All nature seems touched by the finger of death,
And the streams are beginning to freeze;
When wanton young lads o'er the rivers can slide,
And Flora attends us no more—
When in plenty you sit by a good fireside,
Then you ought to remember the poor.

When the cold feathered snow shall in plenty descend
And whiten the prospect around,
When the keen cutting winds from the north shall attend,
Hard chilling and freezing the ground—
When the hills and the dales are all covered with white
And the rivers congeal to the shore,
When the bright twinkling star shall proclaim a cold night,
Then you ought to think of the poor.

When the poor harmless hare may be traced to the wood
By her footsteps indented in snow,
When the lips and the fingers are starting with blood,
When the marksmen a cock-shooting go;
When the poor robbin red-breast approaches her cot,
And the icicles hang at the door,
When your bowl smokes with something reviving and hot,
Then you ought to remember the poor.

When a thaw shall ensue and the waters increase,
And the rivers all insolent grow,
When the fishes from prison obtain a release,
When in danger the travelers go,
When the meadows are hid by the proud swelling blood,
And the bridges are useful no more,
When in health you enjoy everything that is good,
Sure you ought to remember the poor.

Soon the day will be here when our Savior was born,
All tongues shall unite as one voice,
All nations shall join to salute the blest morn,
All the ends of the earth shall rejoice,
Grim Death is deprived of his all-killing sting,
And the grave is triumphant no more,
Saints, angels, and men hallelujah shall sing,
And the rich shall remember the poor.

The Home Concert.

Well, Tom, my boy, I must say good-by,
I've had a wonderful visit here;
Enjoyed it, too, as well as I could
Away from all that my heart holds dear.
Maybe I've been a trifle rough—
A little awkward, your wife would say—
And very likely I've missed the hint
Of your city polish day by day.

But somehow, Tom, though the same old roof
Sheltered us both when we were boys,
And the same dear mother-love watched us both,
Sharing our childish griefs and joys,
Yet you are almost a stranger now;
Your ways and mine are as far apart
As though we never had thrown an arm
About each other with loving heart.

Your city home is a palace, Tom;
Your wife and children are fair to see;
You couldn't breathe in the little cot,
The little home, that belongs to me.
And I am lost in your grand large house,
And dazed with the wealth on every side.
And I hardly know my brother, Tom,
In the midst of so much stately pride.

Yes, the concert was grand, last night,
The singing splended; but, do you know,
My heart kept longing the evening through
For another concert, so sweet and low
That maybe it wouldn't please the ear
Of one so cultured and grand as you;
But to its music—laugh if you will—
My heart and thoughts must ever be true.

I shut my eyes in the hall last night
(For the clash of the music wearied me)
And close to my heart this vision came—
The same sweet picture I always see:
In the vine-clad porch of a cottage home,
Half in shadow and half in sun,
A mother chanting her lullaby,
Rocking to rest her little one.

And soft and sweet as the music fell
From the mother's lips, I heard the coo
Of my baby girl, as with drowsy tongue
She echoed the song with "Goo-a-goo."
Together they sang, the mother and babe,
My wife and child by the cottage door.
Ah! that is the concert, brother Tom,
My ears are aching to hear once more.

So now good-by. And I wish you well,
And many a year of wealth and gain.
You were born to be rich and gay;
I am contented to be poor and plain.
And I go back to my country home
With a love that absence has strengthened too,
Back to the concert all my own—
Mother's singing and baby's coo.

—*Harper's Magazine.*

Our Story Teller.

The Devil's Race-Course.

One twenty-dollar note is not a fortune, and I think nobody will contend that it constitutes an adequate provision for a growing family. But it was literally all I had, of money or money's worth in the world, when I undertook to canvass a considerable part of the State of Mississippi in the interest of a life insurance company. I need not explain how it came about that I was out of employment, and so nearly out of money with a family on my hands. It is enough that it was so, and that, for the time being, nothing better than this life insurance canvassing was open to me. I knew myself wholly unfit for the business, and the business wholly unfit for me. I had no particular gifts as a bore, and no special aspirations in that direction.

But the president was convinced that I could accomplish a good deal for the company, and something for myself, and, the singleness of my bank note impelling me thereto, I determined to try the experiment. The president wore rose-tinted eye glasses, and assured me that I should make what I deemed a comfortable little fortune the first year. I didn't believe him of course, but I meant to make enough, if possible, to pay my own and my family's expenses.

I bought a magnificent horse (on credit, of course,)—a horse I knew and trusted, clean-limbed, active and strong. Mounting him, I scoured the country in search of people not yet insured, who were able to insure, and not violently hostile to life insurance and its advocates. I found one such now and then, and by dint of preaching the likelihood of death with a degree of perseverence which, properly directed, would have made a grand revivalist of me, I managed to write eight or ten applications within a month or two, and received an encouraging letter from the president as a consequence.

I was at work under a general agent who canvassed a good deal on his own account. On work done by us he received a commission of five per cent., we getting twenty. On policies taken by himself he got both commissions, and I was not long in discovering that Major N——, my general agent, was close following me in my work. In one case I had made an arrangement with an elderly man to insure his own, his wife's and his two daughters' lives for a considerable amount, as soon as he could get some cotton he had to market. I was peremptorily forbidden by Major N—— to give credit in any case, and was requested to sign a certificate with each application, stating upon my honor as a gentleman, that I believed, after due inquiry, that the applicant was able and ready to take and pay for the policy as soon as it should be issued. I prepared the applications in this case, therefore, with the understanding that I should hold and not forward them until the old gentleman should inform me of his ability to pay for the premiums.

Naturally I was elated with my success, as these four policies would bring me a sum larger than all my earnings at the business had been up to that time, and meeting Major N——, I told him of my good luck, showing him the applications. He told me, in return, that he had a plan on foot with which, of course, I must feel myself bound not to interfere: There was a portion of the swamp country, down on the Yazoo, Tallahatchee and Yalabusha rivers, in which nearly all the people were wealthy, and into this country no life insurance agent had yet ever penetrated. This section of the country, as I knew, was wholly cut off from the outside world by impassable swamps, during nine or ten months of the year. In July it would be practicable to attempt a canvassing tour there, and I had intended going at that time, as the people living there were chiefly old friends of my family, though I had never met any of them. Major N—— coolly warned me off, however, with the remark:

"Between gentlemen working together in the relations we bear to each other, there must be no rivalry. We must keep off each other's ground, of course."

I was depressed at the stroke of illfortune which cut me off from the field that I had hoped to work so profitably—the more because there was no other spot, large or small, within my territory, which had not been canvassed thoroughly by more than one agent. There was no remedy, however, and so I dismissed the matter from my mind.

Upon my return home that evening, I received a note from the old gentleman, whose applications I had prepared, telling me that Major N—— had called, and agreed not only to forward the applications immediately, but to deliver the policies when they should come, and to await his convenience in the matter of paying the premiums. In short, this honorable Major N——, after announcing the high code of morals which should govern the business operations of gentlemen holding the relations we did to each other, had straightway gone to my best client, and taken his business, with its profits, out of my hands by a shabby trick.

My first impulse was to cowhide him; my second to do better in the way of getting even with him. It was now June, and I determined at all costs and all hazards to visit the swamp before he could. I was free to do so, of course, after learning what he had done, and I trusted to my horse's stamina and my own hardiness for the accomplishment of my purpose.

Setting off the next morning, I rode toward Greenwood, a little village on the Yazoo, at the entrance of the swamp. From my own home to the centre of the swamp, the distance was not greater than twenty-five miles in a direct line, but I knew that the roads in that direction ended speedily in a vast tract of water, and the only possible route by which I could hope to get to my destination lay through Greenwood, sixty miles away.

Two days on horseback brought me to the village, and there I remained over night, making careful inquiries as to the state of affairs ahead of me.

"Had any one succeeded yet in getting into or out of the swamp this summer? Were the rivers within their banks yet? What special difficulties should I have to encounter in my attempt, and was there any probability whatever that I should succeed?"

These were the questions which I diligently put to every man I met in Greenwood; and if these persons gave me little encouragement, they at least did not set me wild, as people in such cases usually do, by giving contradictory replies. There was, indeed, a discouraging uniformity in their answers, and the intense surprise with which my questions were greeted, speedily grew monotonous.

No; nobody had come out of the swamp yet, and nobody would try for a month to come, everybody said. As to going in, there had not been any idiots along that way yet, and so, of course, nobody had tried to go in.

Could I get into the swamp?

Certainly, if I didn't mind going in perpendicularly. I could sink in almost anywhere.

What were the special difficulties?

Well, the rivers were in their banks now, for the most part, but the mire was hopelessly bad along. And besides, there's the Devil's Race-course, you know, every man of them said in conclusion, as if that reminder was in itself sufficient to settle the question, and crush all hope out of my bosom. After having that one sentence, "And besides, there's the Devil's Race-course," hurled at me by some thirty or forty different people, I naturally began to feel curious concerning the peculiar nature of his Satanic Majesty's special pleasure-ground. Being unwilling to appear abjectly ignorant of so important a matter, concerning which everybody had assumed, as a matter of politeness, I suppose, that I was fully informed, I tried in various ways, by indirect means, to learn something of this race-course.

It was of no use, however. Nobody who knew anything at all could possibly be ignorant on this subject, and the courteous dwellers in Greenwood were seemingly unwilling to offer an insult to my intelligence by volunteering information with regard to so well known a matter. I was forced, therefore, to seek the desired knowledge by direct means. Selecting the meekest and most compassionate-looking man in the village—the one least likely, as I thought, to browbeat me or to publish my ignorance to the Greenwood world—I took him aside, and with determination wrought to its highest pitch, threw myself upon his compassion.

"What *is* the Devil's Race-course, anyhow?" I asked.

The man looked at me as he might have looked at a hippopotomus, had one walked up out of the Yazoo. He braced his nerves with an entirely fresh quid of tobacco, spat three or four times with great deliberation, wiped his spectacles, and adjusted them on his nose, in order that he might inspect me to advantage, walked to the door, and returning said, emphasizing each word with forefinger and palm:

"If you don't know what the Devil's Race-course is, stranger, let me advise you not to find out by experience."

This was alarming, but not quite explicit. Having already subjected his powers of astonishment to the utmost of which they were capable, I had nothing to fear in that way, and so I determined to ply him with further questions.

"I am aware, sir," I began, "that my ignorance seems to you incredible and inexcusable, but pray remember that I am a total stranger here, dependent upon better informed people for intelligence in regard to this swamp which I desire to visit. Can you not bring yourself to believe that I really never heard of the Devil's Race-course, until to-night, and will you not enlighten me regarding it?"

"Well, that's easily done," replied he. "The Devil's Race-course is just a little the worst bit of a road you ever saw in your life. It is the only track across a pipe-clay bottom. It's a mile and a half long and a thousand miles deep, according to my best belief. It crusts over and gets hard enough to bear a horse on top in July or August, but the first shower spoils it again. The pipe-clay is rather stickier than glue. If horse or man gets his foot into it an inch, the easiest way out is to unscrew the foot and take it. You can't pull it out, that's certain, and if you try to cross it now, your horse'll go in leg deep the first step. That's what I know about the Devil's Race-course. It's a mile of utter impassability."

This was definite, at least, if not encouraging, and after debating the matter in my mind, I determined to cross the river and inspect the race-course—some miles away—for myself. Accordingly, the next morning I was in the saddle early, and stealing away from Greenwood before its citizens were astir, lest they shou'd run after me as boys do after an elephant.

The traveling was reasonably good until we reached the pipe-clay land. Here I halted, and cutting a stout stick, went forward on foot to inspect the road. Returning, I sat down by the roadside to reflect. If I should attempt the passage, I knew I should almost certainly lose my horse, and possibly myself. I knew something of pipe clay, and was not deceived by its specious look of stability.

I realized the difficulty and the danger of the attempt I was about to make to the fullest extent; but I determined to make it in spite of all. Had I not already come a long way for this express purpose? Did not an insurance agent's promised land lie beyond this slough of despond? And would not Major N—— gnash his teeth when he should learn that I had been the first to enter it? This last was, I confess, the chief impelling motive.

Mounting Broaddy, my horse, I pushed forward cautiously. In a very few minutes his hooves began to make reports like that of a pistol, as he withdrew them from the glutinous mud. He was sinking perceptibly deeper at every step, but his magnificent strength still enabled him to lift his feet and go forward. He understood the difficulty, apparently, and was careful to take very short steps. When he had gone a quarter of a mile, however, he began to show signs of exhaustion. The labor was too severe to be borne much longer. Presently he stuck fast, and failed in his effort to withdraw his feet.

Instantly I slipped off to relieve him of my weight. As I sank a little way into the clay he extricated himself. I led him with great difficulty toward a little log twenty feet in front of us.

Standing upon this to avoid sinking, I ordered Broaddy to lie down,—a trick I had taught him in sport. He lay down at the word, and lying, he was able to rest.

The little log was slowly sinking under me, but before it was completely buried, Broaddy was "in wind" again, and I went forward as before, walking and leading him. Our progress was very slow and very exhausting.

When we had gone a hundred yards farther, I made use of a little clump of roadside bushes as a foot-rest, and gave Broaddy another breathing spell upon his side. Our next stage was a long and disastrous one. One of my feet became so firmly fastened in the clay that I extricated it only by drawing it out of the boot, which I was forced to leave there as a tribute, I suppose, to the cloven-hoofed potentate upon whose possessions I was trespassing.

When Broaddy lay down for the fifth time I discovered that two of his shoes had been torn away, while the other two were so loose as to be a serious hindrance to his progress. By dint of climbing over him, and partially supporting myself upon his body, I managed to remove the remaining shoes entirely, but as I did so my hat blew off, and I dared not go after it.

I had begun the passage at ten o'clock, and at four I dragged myself out on the other side, muddy, hatless, with one boot, and utterly exhausted. But I had traversed the Devil's Race Course, and was fully in the longed-for swamp country a full month before Major N—— would dream of attempting to penetrate it. This thought consoled me, as I turned Broaddy loose to browse, and roll, and rest, and stretched my weary limbs on a friendly log.

I knew for myself, now, what the race course was, and was fully prepared to admit that it was "just a little the worst bit of road" I had ever seen. Both horse and man were too tired to go on, and so I camped where I was for the night. The next morning I repaired damages at a cross-roads, where a blacksmith's shop and a country store were boon companions. I was a hero, of course, a daring explorer, as soon as it became known that I had traversed the Devil's Race Course in June. People heard of it, somehow, out in the country, and flocked to the cross-roads to see me. I insured a number of them, but in pursuance of my plan, I speedily pushed on to the plantation of Mr. E T——, the king of the swamp—a rich man of fine intelligence and ripe culture, an old friend of my father's whose example and influence I knew were all powerful. I arrived at his house Saturday evening, and remained over Sunday, enjoying no little the restful company of his excellent wife and children.

I carefully avoideed asking him to insure, contenting myself with seeking his advice as to my course in the swamp. This brought up the subject of insurance Saturday night, and in answer to his own and his wife's interested questions, I explained the matter. Sunday was passed quietly, without reference to any sort of business, but on Monday morning, when I asked for my horse, Mr. T—— said he wished me to prepare applications for himself and his wife first. He insured for fifteen thousand dollars, and his wife for ten thousand, and I received his check on a New Orleans house in payment of the premiums. He suggested that I might spare myself the trouble of a second venture into the swamp by collecting as I went, and agreeing to deliver the policies when they came, not to the applicants themselves, but to a well-known gentleman who lived "out in civilization," and I adopted the suggestion at once.

My host's example was contagious, and within three days I had prepared applications for every insurable man and woman in the swamp who was able to pay the premium, and my pocket-book had grown corpulent with checks on New Orleans. My canvassing tour ended on the eastern side of the Tallahatchee, in the country between that river and the Yalabusha, the two streams which unite just above Greenwood to make the Yazoo.

I spent the night with Mr. T——'s nephew, who applied for a policy as soon as he learned that his uncle had set the example. The country physicians had served me as examining surgeons, and my work was now done. But how was I to get out of the swamp again? This was a problem that puzzled me no little. I dreaded a second attempt to traverse the race course more than I did a compulsory stay of a month in my present quarters, but I was, nevertheless, very anxious to get home again. I approached my host on the subject.

"Mr. T——, is there any possible way out of the swamp except the Greenwood route?"

"In July and August there is; and if you've pluck enough to try it, you may get out that way now, possibly."

I replied that I believed I had pluck enough for anything, to which he answered:

"Well, I reckon you have, as you crossed the race-course. You can ride down the river bank till you come to a little open place, three miles below, where a big dead Sweetgum stands by itself. There you must turn square to your left, and ride about twelve miles across the country to the bank of the Yalabusha. It's through the woods all the way, and it's pretty well under water, which may be swimming deep in places. But if you once reach the Yalabusha, you'll have a pretty good road—with a swimming slough now and then—down to the ferry, ten or twelve miles below. There you must cross, and you'll have high ground—but the ferryman will direct you. If you get that far you'll have no trouble, but I'm afraid you'll find it difficult to get that far. You'd better make up your mind to stay and go fishing with me."

Declining his hospitality, I took my departure.

When I turned from the Tallahatchee, and undertook to cross to the Yalabusha, I found the whole country under water. In places it was too deep for wading, but by swimming there, and resting my horse in the shallower parts, I thought I could succeed in crossing.

Just as I was starting, however, another difficulty of a rather alarming sort presented itself. The sky was overcast, and when I should once be in the overflowed forest, there was danger of becoming confused and losing my way. In that event, with water all around me, I must inevitably perish, and the thought of death by slow torture there in the gloomy swamp appalled me.

I had seen something of surveying in my time, and presently I hit upon a plan of procedure, which I thought might serve my purpose. I knew, in a vague, general way, in which direction the Yalabusha lay, and if I could follow a straight line after starting in that direction, I must get to that river sooner or later, I thought. In starting, therefore, I selected two trees, and in a line with each other and with me, and rode forward, keeping them in a line before me, until I reached the first. Then pausing, I chose a new second tree as far in advance as possible, and repeating this from time to time, I was able to work slowly forward in the direction I wished to follow. There was a good deal of swimming to be done, however, and the horrible stillness of the forest oppressed me terribly.

After I had been in the woods and the water for several hours, I fancied sometimes that after all I must have lost my way, and that I had already traveled many times farther than I ought, to reach the banks of the Yalapusha. The water made my head swim, and I attributed the fact to failing reason. I fancied that my intellect was departing, and that I was wandering hopelessly about in the water. The sameness of appearance everywhere fed this fear, until I could with difficulty convince myself that I was not traveling in a fatal circuit. I became so nervous that the plashing of my horse's feet in the water gave me acute pain. If there had been a spot of earth visible anywhere I might have dismounted for rest, but there was none. The water was nowhere less than three or four feet deep. I felt that I was in a fever, and presently I grew so blind that I could with difficulty make out my guide trees; finally they faded out entirely, and everything grew hazy and indistinct around me. I reeled in my saddle, and was forced to lean forward and clasp my horse's neck to keep from falling. A horrible vision of my family, waiting week after week for my return until hope should turn to despair, came upon me, and—just then Broaddy stopped, shook himself, and neighed. I looked up. We were upon dry land, and the Yalabusha river lay just before us.

Three days later I rode up to Major N——'s office, and handed in my great bundle of swamp applications, the commissions on which amounted to something like a thousand dollars. The Major was suppressedly exasperated. As I bade him good day, I said:

"I've insured everybody who has any *money* down there, Major, but there are a good many people whom you can insure *on credit* when you make your trip."

Our New York Letter.

A Bad Year for the Righteous—Gilman and Plume—General Distrust—The Universal Life Case—Where Tweed's Money Went—An Important Strike—Cleopatra's Needle—Another Dynamite Fiend—More Mormons.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29, 1877.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—I was engaged last week in writing a paragraph about Wm. C. Gilman, the forger, in which I expressed some wonder whether he would get off, as several of his illustrious predecessors in crime have done, without any unpleasant experiences with the law, when the surprising intelligence was announced on the streets that he had given himself up, and been sentenced to prison. This announcement was speedily confirmed by the appearance in the papers of full accounts of the proceedings. It is a genuine novelty to see one of the numerous "Christian Criminals" summarily dealt with, but certainly the sternest justice could demand nothing more than was done in the case. Finding that no compromise could be affected, Gilman walked into court, pleaded guilty to the charge of forgery, and was immediately sentenced to five years at hard labor. The next day he was taken to Sing Sing, with seven other convicts, three of whom were negroes, and after going through the same formalities as they, was consigned to a common cell.

When the Credit Mobilier frauds were first uncovered in Congress, Gen. Ben. Butler, who may safely be presumed to have been somewhat behind the scenes in such matters, ventured the prediction that "that would be a bad year for the righteous;" a prediction that was pretty well fulfilled. The General's prophecy would not have been a bad one for last New Years. Already enough lofty reputations have tumbled to the ground to remove all reasonable doubts on the question of total depravity, and still they come. The past week, beside witnessing the conviction and sentence of a Methodist minister for robbery, has also seen the fall of another Wall street man hardly less prominent than Gilman. This time it is a Mr. Plume who has taken liberties with his brother-in-law's estate to the extent of several hundred thousands. Rumors are yet conflicting as to the amount involved, but whatever it may be, it cannot compare in unfortunate importance with the occurrence itself. How much longer public confidence can sustain this succession of stunning blows is a grave question.

Administrators, banks, insurance companies, and in fact all custodians of trust funds are already lying under a distrust which, if it continues to strengthen, will bring ruin to great and important interests. One of the worst features of this state of things is that it encourages a set of harpies to attempt to prey on trust corporations, relying on easily excitable public suspicion to justify their shameless attacks. Here, for instance, is the Universal Life Insurance Company which has of late been selected for onslaughts, whose object was to wrest the management of its immense assets from the hands of its officers and stockholders, and, under cover of pretended care for the policy holders, to steal all they can lay their hands on. The reader may wonder how such things are possible, but when it is known that the appointing of receivers in such cases is governed largely if not almost exclusively by political influence, the whole thing becomes clear as day. If the ring could only force the Universal into the hands of a receiver who should be their own creature, it is plain that they would be able to get their hands on hundreds of thousands of dollars by means of exorbitant fees, bogus foreclosures of valuable real estate and the thousand and one tricks well known to wreckers; and it is therefore easy enough to see why such strenuous exertions are made to prove the company insolvent. Happily the schemers are about to be defeated in this case by the sensible action of the policy holders who are rapidly agreeing to yield up temporarily one half of the claims given them by their policies, the stockholders meanwhile voluntarily agreeing to refrain from claiming dividends or profits on their stock until the policies are restored to their full face value. It is seldom that an assailed company has within the last year been able to withstand the shock that the precedent thus set by the Universal's policy holders, and is hailed as a good omen and as a victory over ring corruption.

In the course of Tweed's continued examination this week, several interesting items about his private affairs have come out. One is that his household expenses were $50,000 a year, and that the frescoing in one of his houses cost nearly $20,000. Another, that he lost $600,000 in two years running the Metropolitan Hotel, and that his other real estate losses amounted in five years to nearly a million and a quarter. He testifies that his escape to Cuba and Spain cost him $60,000, and justifies the general suspicion that his lawyers have been eating him up, by stating that he has paid various members of the profession, since his troubles began, fully $400,000 How much these legal gentlemen have done to earn this modest sum may be gathered from his present position as a helpless prisoner. Poor Tweed!

Lovers of the noxious weed will be pained to learn that they are likely soon to have to pay more than present prices for their "imported Havanas"—from Connecticut. The biggest kind of a strike is now in progress among the cigar makers, and it threatens to be obstinate. Many thousands have already quit work, and the number is rapidly increasing. This movement originated among what are known as the tenement house workers. Under the "tenement" system, the large manufacturers rent one or two little stived-up rooms to a family, all of whose members, from five years upward, in many cases, are em-

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H. HERMAN, Manager.

ployed at cigar making. By charging exhorbitant rents, and paying starvation wages, these manufacturers have made a great deal of money, and have also precipitated the present movement which, I will say, for the comfort of the shrieking sisterhood, is headed by a young Bohemian woman.

The New York *World*, with a praiseworthy determination to do something worthy of fame, has undertaken the desperate task of punching up the average American to accept the rumored offer of the Khedive of Egypt, to give us the mate to "Cleopatra's Needle" which is now on the way to England. This celebrated queen must have had a pretty good sized needle-book if she carried many such needles about with her, as each of those above referred to is one solid obelisk or column of stone about seventy feet high, covered with hieroglyphic inscriptions which "no fellow can find out." As it would only cost about $200,000 to get it here, I think you may confidently expect to see the Khedive's present in Central Park very soon—that is, very soon after the man is found who wants to invest $200,000 in bringing it over.

A cask of wine has just been received at this port directed to an Indiana merchant. The appraisers at the Custom House, in examining it, discovered that a tin case containing dynamite was suspended in the middle of the cask. Now, capital punishment may or may not be a good thing, but if ever there was a man who deserved to be suspended between heaven and earth by a rope around his neck, it is the man who suspended this box of dynamite in a cask of wine to smuggle it into port, thus endangering the ship on which it was brought, and the life of every one who came near it.

Those who think that Mormonism died with Brigham Young are, we fear, badly mistaken. There have arrived in New York this season about 2,500 converts, mostly from Great Britain and Scandinavia, nearly all of whom proceeded directly to Utah. Twelve Mormon missionaries who have for some time been working in Europe arrived here a short time since, boasting of great success abroad, and firmly convinced that their religion is to be a permanency in both America and Europe. These missionaries are opposed to polygamy, as are also all foreign Mormons. RADIX.

Geo. Sheakley, one of the old pioneers, died at his home in Sandylake township, Mercer county, on the 25th ult., aged 87 years. When Mr. Sheakley came to Sandylake, in 1803, his nearest neighbor was nine miles away.

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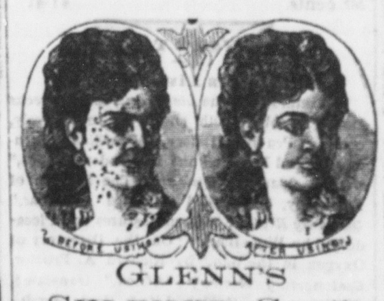

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W. A. MORRISON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.

WM. P. WILSON, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's Building, Bellefonte Pa. v6n1-1y

BLANCHARD.....E. M. BLANCHARD.

E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law, Allegheny street, Bellefont Pa. v6-1-1y.

D. S. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-west corner of Brockerhoff House, next door to Centre County Banking Co. 5-17-1y

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co 's Bank. v6n1-1y.

G. Y. ALEXANDER.....G. M. BOWERS.

ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's Building, opposite Court House. 6-1—9-32

BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS, Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office north-east cor of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank 7-1-1y

STITZER & MAGEE, Attorney's at law. Office on Allegheny St., over Reynolds' bank, Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or German.

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DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, has permanently located in Bellefonte, and may be found at all times at his office (and residence) in the "Turner Building," on Allegheny st., first door North of Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store. 7-13-tf

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H. U. MOTHERSBAUGH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Calls promptly attended to day or night. Office at his drug store, in Beech Creek, Clinton county, Pa. Also dealer in pure drugs and medicines, fancy and toilet articles, etc. v7n41-1y*

GEO. M. SWARTZ, Dentist, has resumed the practice of Dentistry, and is now permanently located in Bellefonte, at his residence on the corner of High and Allegheny streets Having practiced 11 years, is prepared now to do work in the latest improved style. 8-23-1y

$55 to $77 a Week to agents. $10 Outfit FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. v 8 35-1y.

Boots & Shoes.

NOW TO BUY

Goods Cheap

We have the largest stock of

Boots and Shoes

Ever offered to Centre County trade, and are bound to sell at prices

ASTONISHINGLY LOW!

WE OFFER NO

BUNCOMBE,

in the way of a schedule of prices, but we mean

ALL WE SAY!

Call and see if we do not.

JOHN POWERS,

No. 5 Bush's Arcade.

9 34 3m

WILLIAM NEWCOMER,

Boot and Shoe-Maker.

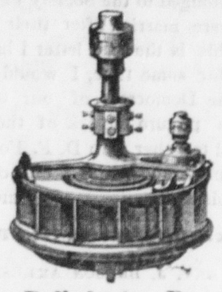
Repairing done on short notice. Also, agent for the celebrated Grover & Baker Lock Stitch Sewing Machines. Machines of all kinds repaired or exchanged.
☞ Humes' Block, next door to post-office.
v8-n16-1y

MORDICA HOLABAUGH offers his services as a laborer. Is willing to work. Will do any kind of labor. 15-tf

$5 TO $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 81otf

Foundries.

W. P. Duncan & Co,



Bellefonte, Pa.

ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

BELLEFONTE

PATENT WATER WHEEL,

STEAM ENGINES,

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

ROLLING MILL

AND

Grist Mill Machinery.

v3n46s12-1y

Carriages.

REMOVAL.

EDWARD A. BULLOCK & CO,

MILESBURG.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES,

SPRING WAGONS, SLEIGHS,

AND LUMBER WAGONS

Having rebuilt our factory, lately burned in the great fire at Milesburg, we have removed from Bellefonte, and can now be found at our new place of business near

CENTRAL CITY MILLS.

Thankful to our friends for past favors we solicit a continuance of their patronage at our new establishment.

Repairing Neatly and Carefully Done,

and satisfaction guaranteed.

Our motto is, **As Cheap as the Cheapest and Good as the Best.**

7-23-1y

GO TO

J. R. BARTROFF

FOR FINE

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, ETC.

Repairing promptly and neatly done at reasonable rates. 22-3m

E. Bishop St., Bellefonte, Pa.

Plumbing and Gas Fitting.

WILLIAM S. GALBRAITH,

PLUMBER,

GAS & STEAM FITTER.

We pay particular attention to heating buildings by steam. Copper smithing and re-bronzing old gas fixtures done nicely and expeditiously All our work warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

W. S. GALBRAITH,
Bellefonte, Pa.

7-1y

Dyeing.

DYEING!

Mrs. Susannah Shope,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

will receive Cloths and Dress Goods, and Articles of Clothing, and Dye them

Any Color to Suit the Owner.

SILK DYEING MADE A SPECIALTY.

Persons wishing dyeing will please send for samples. Residence near the Union Cemetery.
9 16 1y

Watches.

WATCHMAKER'S

REMOVAL.

F. C. RICHARDS

takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the new building lately erected by Blanchard & McCafferty, next door to the office of Alexander & Co., on High St. At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired upon shortest notice. v6n7-no5-tf

ESTABLISHED 1865.

American and Foreign Patents.

GILMORE & CO., successors to CHAPMAN, HOSMER & Co., Solicitors. Patents procured in all countries. No fees in advance. No charge unless the patent is granted. No fees for making preliminary examinations. No additional fees for obtaining and conducting a rehearing. Special attention given to Interference Cases before the Patent Office, Extensions before Congress, Infringement suits in different states, and all litigation appertaining to Inventions or Patents. Send stamp to Gilmore & Co. for pamphlet of sixty pages.

Old Bounty Land Warrants.

The last Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office shows 2,897,500 acres of Bounty Land Warrants outstanding. These were issued under act of 1855 and prior acts. Gilmore & Co. pay cash for them. Send by registered letter. Where assignments are imperfect we give instructions to perfect them.

United States General Land Office.

Contested land cases prosecuted before the United States General Land Office and Department of the Interior. Private land claims, mining and pre-emption claims and homestead cases attended to.

Arrears of Pay and Bounty.

Officers, soldiers, and sailors of the late war, or their heirs, are in many cases entitled to money from the government of which they have no knowledge. Write full history of service, and state amount of pay and bounty received. Enclose stamp to Gilmore & Co., and a full reply, after examination, will be given you free.

Pensions.

All officers, soldiers, and sailors wounded, ruptured, or injured in the late war, however slightly, can obtain a pension by addressing Gilmore & Co.

Cases prosecuted by Gilmore & Co. before the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court of Claims, and the Southern Claims Commission.

Each department of our business is conducted in a separate bureau, under the charge of the same experienced parties employed by the old firm. Prompt attention to all business entrusted to Gilmore & Co. is thus secured. We desire to win success by deserving it.

Address Gilmore & Co.,
41-tf WASHINGTON, D. C.

Bakeries.

BREAD EATERS, ATTEN

Mr. Albert Kauth,

AT THE

Bishop St. Bakery,

is now making the VERY BEST

Bread, Cakes and Pies,

in Bellefonte. Mr. Kauth makes the very best BRETZELS in the county, and is able to supply all demands for that article.

Candies & Confections

of all kinds always on hand, together with Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates, Nuts, Jellies and everything good.

OYSTERS.

An excellent ice cream saloon also attached to the bakery. Call and see me.
8-32-1y ALBERT KAUTH.

Oswego Starch.

KINGSFORD'S

Oswego Starch

Is the BEST and MOST ECONOMICAL in the world.
Is perfectly PURE—free from acids and other foreign substances that injure linen.
Is STRONGER than any other—requiring much less quantity in using.
Is UNIFORM—edifices and finishes work always the same. 20t11

Kingsford's Oswego Corn Starch

Is the most delicious of all preparations for

PUDDINGS, BLANC-MANGE, CAKE, ETC

THOMAS H. RHOADS

is prepared to do

PAPER HANGING, PAINTING & GLAZING

at reasonable rates. Orders left at his residence on Lamb street, Bellefonte, Pa., will receive prompt attention. ☞ Satisfaction guaranteed. v8n12-1y

SOLOMON DERR.—Hereby gives notice to his old friends and the business community generally that he has a good team of horses, and that he is prepared at all times to deliver lumber, flour, feed, or baggage, or anything else in his line, to any part of the town or County. Everything committed to his care, will be attended to punctually. 4-28-1y.

FOR SALE.—Seven acre lot with new house, stable, and other out-buildings thereon, located midway between Bellefonte and State College. Price $2,000. Inquire on premises or address at Bellefonte, Pa.
31-tf ANGELINE McBRIDE.

RUBBER GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Belting, Packing, Hose, Boots, & Shoes, Clothing, etc. RICHARD LEVICKSON & CO., 724 Chestnut St., Phil. Agent National Rubber Co. 23-48-tf

50 Visiting Cards with your Name finely printed and 2 Parlor Pictures (Fruit and Landscape), printed in 10 colors, each, the lot sent post-paid for 25 cents. Postage stamps taken as Money. KURTZ & BROTHER, S. E. cor. 5th & Chestnut sts. Philadelphia. 9-20-1y

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance

OUR TERMS
FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every WEDNESDAY MORNING, in Bellefonte, Pa., by

EDWARD T. TUTEN,

at the following rates:

One year in advance $2.00
If not paid for within 6 months.....$2.50
If not paid for until expiration of year $3.00

Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription, at the option of the publishers, unless otherwise agreed upon.

Papers will not be sent out of Centre county *unless paid for in advance.*

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial Notices in our columns, 25 cts. per line for each insertion.

Marriage or Death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices published free, subject to revision and condensation by the Editors.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 5 lines this type, $8,00 per annum.

All Advertisements for a less term than three months, 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cts. a line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos	1 year.
1 inch(12 lin'this type)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$12 00
Two inches.....	7 00	10 00	15 00
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Four inches.....	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column.....	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column.....	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column.....	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

Advertisements due after the first insertion.

Job Work of every variety, such as Posters, Bill-heads, Letter-heads, Cards, Checks, Envelopes Paper-books, Programmes, Blanks, &c., &c., executed in the best style with promptness, and at the most reasonable rates.

Address all communications, relating to business, to EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor.
Bellefonte Pa

Republican State Ticket.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
JAMES P. STERRETT, of Allegheny Co.

FOR TREASURER,
W. B. HART, of Montgomery Co.

FOR AUDITOR-GENERAL,
J. A. M. PASSMORE, of Schuylkill Co.

Republican County Ticket.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
CLEMENT DALE.

Be sure to vote on Tuesday next, November 6th, for Hon. James P. Sterrett, William Hart, J. A. M. Passmore and Clement Dale, all of whom are honorable and trustworthy men.

CLEMENT DALE, the people's candidate for District Attorney, is one of the most honest attorneys to be found in the State. No act of his can be pointed to that is not as clear of wrong as a noon-day sunbeam. Clement Dale is an honest man, the noblest work of God.

IS THERE a Democrat in Centre county who can say, Put none but honest men in office, and consistently vote for D. F. Fortney? We opine not.

MRS. HAYES' temperance principles remind the Hartford *Courant* of the early simplicity of our fathers, of which John Adams wrote from Philadelphia, September 1, 1777, to his wife, Abigal. He said: "General Washington sets a fine example. He has banished wine from his table, and entertains his friends with rum and water. This is much to the honor of his wisdom, his policy and his patriotism."

IF Fortney shall be elected District Attorney all the defaulting tax collectors in Centre county will be candidates for office next year. Honest men, beware!

IF an attorney, D. F. Fortney, for instance, who has been appointed by the court to settle up the affairs of a former respected citizen, who is now an insane inmate of our hospital, is mean enough to divert the funds to his own use or some other *channel*, what better things could we expect of him if he should be elected District Attorney? Voters of Centre county, consider these questions well before you vote for District Attorney.

SOME of the enthusiastic ring roosters that cackle about the Court House, allege that the Democratic Convention nominated the strongest and most *honest* candidate for District Attorney in the person of D. F. Fortney. If Fortney is the most honest Democratic lawyer in Bellefonte may God have mercy on the balance.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

HALF MOON, Oct. 29, 1877.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—As the election draws near the political feeling of our township waxeth warm. As in all former elections the Democrats claim the State. I suppose it will be something like one year ago in our township, when they gave us 15 of a majority before the election against 56 after the vote was counted.

Last week I stated that Mr. Beck had a hog stolen, which was incorrect, and I will be careful hereafter that no more such falsehoods are reported by me, as it might leave the impression that I was a Fortney man.

Mr. R. J. P. Gray has returned from the city with a tremendous stock of new goods, which is now open for the public to inspect. As goods are down at the present time in Philadelphia, W. S. Gray & Co. will be able to sell to suit the times.

On Oct. 25th, at the house of Miss Ann Ways, Mr. George Fisher was married to Miss Hanna Cowher. As they belonged to the Society of Friends they were married after their custom.

As this is the last letter I intend to write for some time, I would suggest that the Democrats of our township have a picture struck of their party huddled together with D. F. Fortney in the background with an old duplicate under his arm. CORPORAL.

A Look at the Heavens--The Planets.

REV. J. BENSON AKERS.

On a clear evening may now be seen a most rare and beautiful spectacle. Four of the planets of the solar system are visible at once. Looking toward the west we see Venus, or the evening star, sparkling beautifully with a pale white light tinged with red; further up the heavens we see Jupiter, a large planet—the largest of the solar system—shining brilliantly with a white light; turning to the left in the southeastern heavens we see Mars, a large red planet, and Saturn, a pale white one, near it. These two planets are approacheng each other, as may be perceived by watching them from evening to evening, when it is clear. Mars moves more rabidly than Saturn, and will overtake it on Nov. 3d, about midnight. This will be a sublime and beautiful spectacle for those who are permitted to behold it. The two planets will be but a degree apart, and, could we but look through a telescope, we should have them both at once in the field of vision. Reader, if you are so fortunate as to behold this spectacle, look good, for it is a sight you will not see again in your lifetime. The planets are those bodies which revolve around the sun and may be distinguished from the stars by their shining with a steady light, while the stars *twinkle*. The planets are eight in number, of which the earth is one, and the four which are now visible are all that we usually see. Mercury is so near the sun and moves so rapidly, that it is only visible for a few days at a time, and then under the most favorable circumstances, and in the early evening when there is a short twilight as there is in winter. Uranus and Neptune are invisible to the naked eye. They may, however, be seen with a telescope.

With the editor's permission we will look at these planets again. Meanwhile, keep a sharp lookout for the conjunction of Mars and Saturn.

First County Institute.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.—Mr. Holahan fixes 1852 as the year in which the "first county institute was held." The one he speaks of may have been held there at that time, but the first in the county, if not the first, or among the first, in the State, was held at Oak Hall on the first week of October, 1850, in *my* school house, now used as the "Grange Lodge." It was drawn there through the influence of Wm. G. Waring, Esq., who was and is a warm friend of the common school system in all its details. Among those present, I remember Jno. M. McMinn and Samuel Brugger, of Union township (I think); Orren T. Noble and David Baker, of Howard; and Wm. Holahan, of Haines. I have the proceedings of the third annual session of county institute, held in Howard in December, 1852, which refers to the first as at Oak Hall. JAMES H. RANKIN.

One Convert.

George A. Keller. Poor George! How changed! He came among us a sober, respectable Republican; he has succumbed to the influence—whiskey and Meek's paper—and is now a D—Democrat. SANDY RIDGE.

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 27, '77.

Mr. Samuel Randall is evidently of the opinion that there is no occasion for hurry. He can't see why, if the Army, the Navy and the officers and creditors of the United States Courts have been able to live six months without money, they shouldn't be able to live six months longer by their wits. Of course provition for the advantageous exhibition of the country's industries at the Paris Exposition must wait, when prompt action might demand the desiguation of a committee which, if more leisurely constituted, could have contributed much more effectively to Democratic success. Then, at whatever cost, time must be allowed to exactly determine the relative degree of his obligations to adherents so that he may honestly discharge them in making up the committees; besides, he must have an eye simple to future favors. Hence eleven days of the session have gone by and the interests so imperatively demanding legislation that they could not wait the regular time for convening Congress, are just where the President left them in his message asking immediate attention. The vast interests of saloon keepers and gamblers involved in the Baltimore races also operated to delay matters, and they were fittingly recognized by Beck, in the Senate, and Wood in the House, upon whose motions an adjournment was voted, and the *eclat* of Congressional attention was added to the occasion. Should no cock-main, dog-fight, rat-pit entertainment or impromptu bull-fight be improvised to distract attention, it is hoped a quorum may be present Monday for the dispatch of business. About all hope of a brief extra session has disappeared, and members have generally settled down to the conviction that they can only count on a brief recess between the expiration of the present and the beginning of the next session.

Interest in the House has centered in the debates over the case of Judge Belford, Colorado's representative. By a strict party vote, except that a New Jersey Democrat voted with the Republicans, the matter was finally referred to the Committee on Elections. Mr. Belford has undoubtedly *prima facie* right to admission, and the Democrats yesterday established a precedent that will prove as troublesome to them hereafter as it is subversive of every principle of government.

The case of Kellogg, Spofford and Eustis came up almost the first day of the session, and were fought over till the two latter were sent to keep company with Kellogg before the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The vote to refer was a Democratic defeat, and demonstrated the fact that the Republicans in the presence of the enemy were practically a unit. Yesterday it was voted to authorize the committee to send for persons and papers which reopens the whole Louisiana case, and it is thought that South Carolina will follow suit, when Hamburg Butler shall appear to claim the seat to which Col. Corbin was elected by the Chamberlin Legislature. However much this opening of an old wound may be deprecated, the Republicans had no alternative except to abandon the control of the Senate, practically turning over the Government by default to a party which was driven from power less than twenty years ago by its treason and open warfare to destroy it. Many bills of importance have been, or will be shortly, introduced into both branches, including several restoring the old character of silver as a legal tender; others for the repeal of the Resumption Act, or so much of it as fixes the date thereof at January 1st, 1879; the old bill for the equalization of counties (the same as passed both Houses two years ago); Merrimon's bill, which cunningly sought to repeal the statute prohibiting the payment of pensions to ex-rebel soldiers; for the distribution of the balance of the Geneva award, and many others of more or less importance, reported by telegraph.

It is felt that Senator Matthews made a serious mistake in losing his temper over the statement of the *Graphic's* correspondent, and in denouncing him as "a scoundrel and a liar" on the floor of the Senate. The gist of the charge was that Mr. Matthews, on being invited to act as one of the Republican counsel before the Electoral Commission, brought his whole family to Womley's Hotel where he ordered the best suite of rooms, had his family out to ride every day, fared sumptuously, gave wine dinners and champagne suppers to a large circle of politicians, after the need of economy had been enforced by Mr. Chandler's promise that the Republican National Committee would make itself responsible for his expenses, though its treasury was exhausted. Mr. Matthews states that he offered to pay his own bills, but that Womley declined receiving on the ground that he had been instructed to provide liberally for him by Mr. Chandler; that after his return home he received a bill amounting to nearly $300, which the Committee declined to pay because it was contracted after his (Matthews) engagement had terminated with the vote that made Mr. Hayes President; that he sent the amount, which was returned with the explanation that the Committee had reconsidered the matter and settled the whole bill. Mr. McCormick is said to confirm this portion of the statement.

Mr. Sherman sympathetically denies that the President disapproved the meeting of the Republican members at his house, but that he, on the contrary, approved it. LEO.

——Mr. Ammon S. Mark found a bee tree in Sugar Valley, that, when cut down, was found to contain a hundred pounds of honey.

Dauphin county will give 2,000 majority next Tuesday.

Additional Locals.

——Now is the time to have your chimneys cleaned of the soot which may have accumulated in them during the summer months. High winds will prevail for months to come, and there is great danger of fires breaking out, as sparks may at any moment be communicated to the soot in the dirty chimneys.

——Autumn leaves, it seems to us, abound in brighter and more varied tints this fall than we have ever seen them before. There has not been any frost to wither, nor even bleak winds to blight them. Young and old are gathering them, and every person is trying to find words to describe their beauty and abundance. The young ladies are preserving them in wax. They take a moderately warm sad iron, hold the tip of it on a piece of wax so as to melt it, and then pass it over the leaves. The picture frames, mirrors, shelves, etc., in many houses, are beautifully ornamented with autumn leaves.

FLOATING GOLD.—At a meeting of the Floating Gold Association, held two weeks ago, in the Bush House reading room, John W. Moore, the Patentee, having returned from making a trial of his machines in North Carolina, made a report that they had proved a failure, and advised the distribution amongst the stockholders of the balance now on hand, which the secretary reported to be $2.04 per share. Some of those present advised having it tried in the California gold regions; and after several motions and amendments, it was resolved that any stockholders wishing it should be paid the amount due them on the transfer of their shares to the company. This leaves it so those wishing to have another trial made, can do so, and still hold all the rights to machines vested in the old company. Up to the present time there has only been four shares withdrawn. So there will probably be more than enough stockholders holding on to have a new trial made without any further payments being required.

ALTOONA RIOTERS.—The persons arrested for riot in Altoona during the late railroad troubles, had their trial in the Blair county court held at Hollidaysburg last week. Being duly convicted, Judge Dean remarked at the close of his address to the prisoners:

"Many of the courts in other portions of the State have sentenced parties convicted of riot to the penitentiary, but we have considered the time which they have been in jail, and have concluded not to send any to the penitentiary."

His Honor then imposed the following sentences: John Champenour, $100 fine, costs of prosecution and four months' imprisonment; George Dormer—"Baltimore Jack"—$100 fine, costs of prosecution and six months' imprisonment; John Mauck and James Stewart, $100 fine, costs of prosecution and three months' imprisonment; Allen S. Goss, sentenced to pay costs; John Singer, $100 fine and six months' imprisonment; Allen McCauley, $200 fine and one year less one day imprisonment; John Speece, $100 fine, costs of prosecution and three months' imprisonment; Marshall McCormic, $100 fine, costs of prosecution and three months' imprisonment; Wm. Cochran, $200 fine, costs of prosecution and eight months' imprisonment; A. L. Garnier, $100 fine, costs of prosecution and five months' imprisonment; John Carrol, $200 fine, costs of prosecution and one year less one day imprisonment; Lloyd Yon, $200 fine, costs of prosecution and one year less one day imprisonment; John Wise, $100 fine, costs of prosecution and four months' imprisonment.—*Philipsburg Journal.*

FALLING LEAVES.—Everywhere we are met with these monitors of the change of season, in the streets, on sidewalks, entering at the open door, tapping at the window—everywhere the "sere and yellow leaf" greets us. And, as we look abroad, what a sight! A bounteous feast for the eyes of the lover of the beautiful! The gorgeous tints of Autumn on every side. Who does not appreciate this picture with which we are blessed above other nations? Reader, do you ever turn your attention from the excitement of the world and view this panorama, and ponder on the beautiful lesson taught by these grand changes of the season? Below we give a piece of poetry upon "October," which we find drifting about like those leaves of which we are speaking:

OCTOBER.

October strews the woodland o'er
With many a brilliant color,
The world is brighter than before—
Why should our hearts be duller?
Sorrow and the scarlet leaf,
Sad thoughts and sunny weather;
Ah, me! this glory and this grief
Agree not well together.

This is the parting season; this
The time when friends are flying,
And lovers now, with many a kiss,
Their long farewell are sighing.
Why is earth so gaily dress'd?
This pomp that Autumn beareth,
A funeral seems, where every guest
A bridal garment wareth.

Each one of us, perchance, may here,
On some blue morn hereafter,
Return to view the gaudy year,
But now with boyish laughter,
We shall then be wrinkled men,
Our brows with silver laden;
But though this glen may'st seek again,
But never more a maiden!

Nature, perhaps, foresees that Spring
Will touch her teeming bosom,
And that a few months may bring
The bee, the bird, the blossom.
Ah! these forests do not know—
Or would less brightly wither—
The Virgin that adorns them so,
Will never come hither.

No Rebels need Apply, but if They do We'll Honor Them.

[Cincinnati Times.]

Mr. Henry W. Hilliard has been nominated by the Senate for Minister to Brazil. On the 1st of May, 1861, the *Republican Banner*, of Nashville, reported a speech made the previous evening by Mr. Hilliard. The following extract from the speech may be of interest even to-day:

Mr. Hilliard eulogized, in the most flattering terms, the people of Tennessee, and spoke in a most complimentary manner of the Governor, and congratulated the people, and the State, and American civilization that that Government had so promptly refused the demand of the Federal Government for troops, made through a tyrant who had degraded the position he held. He then proceeded to consider briefly the extraordinary condition of the country, expressing the belief that the events of the last few months would be recorded by the historian with peculiar emphasis, and unlike anything known in modern history. A great empire extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, had fallen to pieces—fallen, not from any foreign attack, but because the central power had become so corrupt and incompetent that the people could not endure the degradation. In the election of Lincoln every principle of the Constitution was violated. * * * He then gave a glowing account of the prospects of the Confederacy, and was unusually eloquent in picturing her future.

Mr. Key was confirmed, and possibly Mr. Hilliard will be. But the nomination of Simon Cameron, whose chief fault seems to be that he was always an ardent patriot and a tireless member of the Republican party, raises a howl from the Pharisees.

Pittsburgh has a Thalia theatre where pure German is spoken.

READING NOTICES.

ASTONISHING SUCCESS.—It is the duty of every person who has used Boschee's German Syrup to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing consumption, severe coughs, asthma, pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all druggists to recommend it to the poor, dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 40,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the German Syrup cannot be too widely known. Ask your druggist about it. Sample bottles to try sold at 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. For sale by J. Zeller & Son and F. P. Green. 35-tf-eow

Dr. Van Dyke's Sulphur Soap.

DR. VAN DYKE, whose life long specialty, and world-wide reputation for curing Skin Diseases, has endeavored for years to combine an EXTERNAL TREATMENT. He has accomplished this desirable result in the preparation of his compound "SULPHUR SOAP," the merits of which are spoken of by thousands; it is highly recommended to all our readers. Price 25 cts., by mail, 35 cts. a box; 3 cakes, 60 cts., by mail 75 cts. Office, 50 N. 5th st. Wholesale Depot, 400 N. 3d st., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists. 9 27 1yeow

ARE you going to the Sea Side, or are you there already? In either case procure some of Glenn's Sulphur Soap, if you would increase the luxury of the bath, render your skin white and healthy, and remove freckles or sun burn. Sold by all druggists. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50 cents. 41-4t

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Littell's Living Age.

The numbers of the *Living Age*, for the weeks ending October 20th and 27th, respectively, contain "Prussian History," *Macmillan's Magazine;* "Lord Falkland and his Modern Critics," *Church Quarterly Review;* "The Science of Electricity, as Applied in Peace and War," *Quarterly Review;* "Green Pastures and Piccadilly," by Wm. Black; "On the Discovery of Oxygen in the Sun," by Richard A. Proctor, *Contemporary Review;* "Africa," translated, *Spectator;* "A Hidden Life," *Good Words;* "Doris Barugh, a Yorkshire Story," by the author of "Patty"; "M. Thiers as a Historian," *Academy;* "M. Thiers' Will," *Academy;* "Glamor," *Queen;* "Translations from Heine" and other choice poetry and miscellany.

The next weekly number will contain part II of a remarkable paper on the "Trial of Jesus Christ," by Alex. Taylor Innes, this part relating to the Roman trial.

A new volume began October 1st. For fifty-two numbers of sixty-four large pages each (or more than 2,000 pages a year), the subscription price ($8) is low; while for $10.50 the publishers offer to send any one of the American $4 monthlies or weeklies with the *Living Age* for a year, postpaid. LITTELL & GAY, publishers, 17 Broomfield street, Boston.

Good Use for a Dime.

We advise all our readers to forward their address and ten cents to Orange Judd & Co., 245 Broadway, New York, who make a special offer to send for this sum (half price and postage) the number for October 1st, of the *American Agriculturist*. This splendid number, besides over 50 engravings, contains a great amount of useful, practical, reliable, seasonable information, not only for the farm and garden, but for the household, children included. Most all will get from it hints and suggestions worth ten or twenty times its cost. Better still, to send $1.60 and receive the paper, post-paid, from now to the end of 1878—that is, all of volume 37, with the rest of this year free. (Two copies for $1.50 each). No where else can one get so much really valuable, paying information for so little money—not 3 cents a week, a sum easily saved or produced extra, which the paper will be sure to help one to do. This journal is prepared by practical men and women, who know what they talk and write about from actual experience and large observation, and they can and do greatly aid others to profitable planning and working. Many single hints and suggestions each abundantly repay a year's cost. The fearless exposure of quackery and humbugs in every number, are invaluable, and have saved its readers and the country millions of dollars. The departments for the household and children are pleasing and instructive. Every number of the paper is beautifully illustrated. In short, the *American Agriculturist* is full of good things, for every man, woman and child in city, village and country. Take our advice and send $1.60 for 14 months, or at least send a dime for the half-price specimen number, and see it for yourselves.

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IRON, STEEL AND NAILS, LOCKS, GLASS AND PUTTY,

Pure White Leads and Linseed Oil; Turpentines and Varnishes, all which we warrant to give satisfaction. Our Pure Lead will cover as much surface as any in the market and cannot be excelled for whiteness. **READY MIXED PAINT** put up in any quantity to suit people, from one-pound cans to one gallon cans, all ready for use. These paints we warrant to be mixed with pure lead and oil, and are free from all adulteration.

MECHANICS' TOOLS.—We pay special attention to this branch, and keep a full line of Saws, Chisels, Hammers, and Bailey's Iron Planes; **Horse Nails of all kinds,** Trace Chains, Hames, Etc. FULL LINE OF SADDLERY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. COACH WOOD WORK—Spokes, Felloes, Patent Wheels of the most improved patents; Mrs. Potts' Improved Flat Irons, cheap, convenient and durable—polished or nickel-plated. Johnston's Prepared Kalsomine; put up in 6-pound packages; easily put on, and cheaper than paper. We have all colors.

STOVES.

We have the only Reversible, Top-plate Cooking Stoves in the market. The Keystone, Susquehanna and Juniata, which we warrant to be the best Bakers and the heaviest stoves in the market, we will sell at the very lowest price and give written guarantees. Also all kinds of Ranges and other Stoves. COME AND SEE OUR KEYSTONE COOK STOVE; IT IS THE HANDSOMST IN THE WORLD.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

"Drifted by the Sea,"

the thirteenth of the New York *Tribune* novel-extras, is before us. The story is a very simple one, and is remarkably well told. A whale ship burns in the South Pacific, in 1846, and the carpenter, John Waldron, is saved. The drift of the great Pacific mid-ocean current casts the mast to which he is lashed upon a beautiful island, rich in the birds, flowers and trees of all lands, planted by a lost race or drifted there by the currents. On the opposite shore of the small island he finds a bewitching little girl of tender years, and as this ship of her's is in fair order, they find in it all the conveniences of life, and some luxuries. It turns out that this carpenter learned his trade as the younger and outcast son of a noble family, but later gets his estates and title by a death. He marries a Spanish lady, and has a girl child by her. At last, he becomes jealous of a Major, who is his friend, and thinks that he kills him in a storm. This duel in the storm is a fine piece of dramatic writing, but not overdrawn. The carpenter-nobleman flies the realm, and, after some years of wandering, is cast on the island.

In turn, the "Child Crusoe" tells her story, of how she is stolen and spends some years in a circus, where she learns to ride and gets her muscular endurance, and she has a poor lover, who runs away for her sake and is in the circus too; and it is a real Prince and Cinderella over again, only the Prince is down too, as yet. In the meantime, an English Major is saved from the sea, and not dead, and rises to be a Baronet, and has a girl named Enid, and a lost son, Royal. He is partly to blame for the loss of the little girl, Myra, child of his noble friend, and he searches the world for her, and has a fine Secretary later in the story. At last a ship, in mutiny, casts him on shore on the island, with the young man, and the carpenter-noble, Waldron, gets carried away by the same ship. Then there is a most vivid sketch of the flight of mutineers over stormy seas, with a frigate in pursuit; and Lord John Waldron reads a paper left in the ship, which tells him that his wife was always true, and that the lost Mira is probably the pretty Myrtle, who has lived with him for eight years. Then in a few chapters the Baronet finds his son; the child Myrtle is restored to her mother; all the bad people die or are punished, and one is forgiven and all are as happy as if they lived in Paradise Regained. Grown people will not stop often, if they once begin the story, and children will delight in it, while they will find it a perfect magazine of Natural History and useful information. How it can be sold at ten cents is a mystery. This story is entirely new, never printed anywhere else in the world, and was prepared expressly for the *Tribune Extra* issue. The price is only 10 cents.

The *Tribune* publication office, New York.

Election Proclamation.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

I, L. W. MUNSON, High Sheriff of the county of Centre, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Centre on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1877,

it being the Tuesday following the first Monday of November, (*the polls to be opened at seven o'clock a. m. and closed at seven o'clock p. m.*) at which time the Freemen of Centre county will vote by ballot for following officers, namely:

One person for Supreme Judge of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for State Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for District Attorney for the county of Centre.

I also hereby make known and give notice that places of holding the aforesaid election in the several boroughs and townships within the county of Centre, are as follows, to-wit:

For the township of Haines, at the public house of John Limbert, (Aaronsburg.)

For the township of Half Moon, at the school house in Stormstown.

For the township of Taylor, at the house erected for the purpose, on the property of Leonard Merryman.

For the township of Miles, in the school house in the town of Rebersburg.

For the township of Potter, (northern precinct) at the public school house at Centre Hall.

For the township of Potter (southern precinct) at the public school house at Potter Mills.

For the township of Gregg, at the public house owned by J. R. Fisher, Penn Hall.

For the township of College, in the school house at Lemont.

For the township of Ferguson (old precinct), in the school house at Pine Grove.

For the township of Ferguson (new precinct), in the school house at Baileyville.

For the township of Harris, in the school house at Boalsburg.

For the township of Patton, at the house of Peter Murray.

For the borough of Bellefonte, and the townships of Spring and Benner, at the Court House in Bellefonte.

For the township of Walker, in the school house at Hublersburg.

For the borough and township of Howard, at the school house in said borough.

For the township of Rush, at the Cole Stream school house.

For the township of Snow Shoe, at the school house at Snow Shoe station.

For the township of Marion, at the house of Joel Kline, in Jacksonville.

For the borough of Milesburg, at the school house in Milesburg.

For the township of Boggs, at the new school house at Central City.

For the township of Huston, at the house of John Reed.

For the township of Penn, at the public house of Wm. S. Musser.

For the township of Liberty, in the school house at Eagleville.

For the township of Worth, at the school house at Port Matilda.

For the township of Burnside, at the house of K. Book.

For the township of Curtin, at the school house near Robert Mann's.

For the borough of Unionville and the township of Union, at the new school house in Unionville.

For the borough of Philipsburg, at the new school house in said borough.

NOTICE is also hereby given, "That every person, excepting the justices of the peace, who shall hold any office, appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer, or otherwise, subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative executive or judiciary department of this State or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising, at the same time, the office or appointment or judge inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth; and that no inspector, judge, or other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

Given under my hand and seal, at my office in Bellefonte, this 2nd day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and in the one hundred and first year of the Independence of the United States.

L. W. MUNSON,
Sheriff of Centre County.

9-39-

New Advertisements.

25 Fashionable Cards, with name, 10c. 25 E-cort Cards, 25 styles, 10c J. B. HUSTED, Nassau, N. Y. 9 42-2t

3 new vocal and 2 new instrumental pieces Sheet Music, 10c. silver or stps. Music Pub. Co., Middleboro, Mass. 42-4t

FREE MAMMOTH OUTFIT TO EVERYBODY. Stem-winder watch *free* with first order. Ten Dollars a day guaranteed. **M. CRONEGH & CO., Philadelphia, Pa., or Milwaukee, Wisconsin.** 42 4w

NOTICE.—Polly Boyer, my lawful wife, having left my bed and board without sufficient cause, I hereby caution all persons against trusting her on my account, as I will pay no bills by her contracted. SAMUEL BOYER.
Howard, Pa., Oct. 23, 1877. 9 42-3t

STRAYS.—Came to the premises of the subscriber early last spring, a small brindle bull, a rhoan, and a white and red speckled heifer, a red steer and heifer. All about a year old, more or less. A. S. TIPTON.
Curtin Twp., Oct. 10th, 1877. 9 42-3t*

50 LARGE MIXED CARDS with name, in case, 15c. 25 without case, 9c. 30 new fun cards 10c. Outfits 10c. F. WASHBURN & CO., Middleboro, Mass. 42-4w

A MAN OF A THOUSAND.
CONSUMPTIVE CURED.—When death was hourly expected from **Consumption,** all remedies having failed, and Dr. H. James was experimenting, he accidentally made a preparation of Indian Hemp which cured his only child, and now gives this recipe free on receipt of two stamps to pay expenses. Hemp also cures night-sweats, nausea at the stomach. And will break a fresh cold in twenty-four hours. CHADDOCK & CO.,
1,032 Race Street, Philadelphia, naming this paper. 42-3w

BLACK HILLS, BIG HORN and the **Great Northwest.**
A large 100 page book, containing a full description of this marvelous country, with maps and illustrations sent free to every yearly subscriber of the DAKOTA HERALD, ($2.00 per year) Specimen copy sent free. Three months with book for $1.00. Book without paper sent to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address,
THE HERALD,
9 42-3m Yankton, Dakota.

Agents Wanted for Dr. **MARCH'S WORKS**
Night Scenes in the Bible.
Home Life in the Bible.
and Our Father's Home.
No books ever published have received such universal approval from the Press, Ministers and leading men everywhere. The choice reading, fine steel engravings, and superb bindings, make them welcome in every home. One sample sells all. Send for terms. Begin a paying business at once. **J. C. McCURDY, Philadelphia, Pa.** 42 4w

INHALATION Dr. GOLDENBERG'S REMEDIES TRADE MARK REGISTERED
A POSITIVE CURE FOR
CATARRH, BRONCHITIS, AND ASTHMA.
Thousands have been cured by Dr. GOLDENBERG'S INHALATION, who were pronounced incurable by physicians and friends. Patients living at a distance desiring to avail themselves of the advice of Dr. Goldenberg, can write their name and post office address, and forward to Dr. Goldenberg, 916 Arch Street, Philadelphia, when he will return them a list of printed questions, the answers to which will enable him to determine the nature of their diseases and the probability of cure. He will forward to any address, his paper or book, giving full descriptions of the diseases he treats &c.
2119 *Mt. Vernon St., Philadelphia, Oct. 3, '77.*
I have used Dr. Goldenberg's Inhalation for Catarrh, Bronchitis, and Asthma, and am entirely cured.
9 43 4t ANNIE NEAL.

Kidney and Liver SPECIFIC
A RADICAL CURE FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE
KIDNEYS, BLADDER And Urinary Organs.
Patients sending two ounces of urine, expressage paid, can have a chemical analysis made and an opinion rendered regarding the nature of their diseases, etc., free of charge.
Consultations and examinations free. Send for Descriptive Paper to
DR. GOLDENBERG'S Principal Office,
9 43 4t 916 Arch St., Philadelphia.

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The Clothier and Hatter,
A large Illustrated 30-page Paper,
which furnishes every month all the news and gossip of the trades indicated.
Send for sample copy to
9 43 1 ROOT & TINKER, 86 Duane St., N. Y.

SANFORD'S JAMAICA GINGER. The only combination of the true Jamaica Ginger with choice Aromatics and French Brandy, for weakness, and prostration of the nervous forces, inability to sleep, coldness of the extremities and suspended circulation, is a grateful boon to suffering humanity at once soothing, strengthening, and refreshing. Ask for Sanford's Jamaica Ginger. 9 43 4t

RUPTURE
Those wishing Relief and Cure for RUPTURE should consult Dr. J. A. SHERMAN, 556 Broadway, New York.
Send 10cts. for his new book, with Photographic likenesses of bad cases before and after cure. Beware of cheats who pretend to furnish Dr. Sherman's treatment.
One of these fellows, a German clerk, now calling himself Dr. W. G. Crempien, is indicted on complaint of Dr. S. and awaits trial for forgery and embezzlement. 42 4t

Legal Notices.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BOALSburg and Bellefonte Turnpike Company will meet at the Stover House, in Boalsburg, on Monday, November 5, 1877, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding the annual election. MOSES THOMPSON,
43 2t Secretary.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration, *de bonis non*, on the estate of George E. Wasson, late of College township, deceased, having been duly granted by the Register of Centre County to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the said decedent will come forward and make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate will present the same duly authenticated for settlement to
MARY WASSON,
39-6t* P. O. Lemont, Pa. Administratrix.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Jno D. Lieb, Agh vs. H. F. Bartley. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, No. 14, Nov. Term. 1876. Vend. Ex.. No. 140. Aug. T., 1877.

The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Court to make distribution of the funds arising from the sale of the defendant's real estate, to and among those legally entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in Bellefonte, on Tuesday the 13th day of November, A. D. 1877, when and where all persons are requested to present their claims before the auditor or be debarred from coming in on said fund.
WILBUR F. REEDER, Auditor.
Bellefonte, Oct. 20th. 1877. 9 42-3t

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the Orphan's Court of Centre County, to the undersigned administrator of &c. of Margaret Sharer, late of Half Moon township dec'd, will offer at public sale on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1877

at Loveville, in Half Moon township, the following described tracts of land, situated in Half Moon and Taylor townships, Centre county.

No 1. A tract of unseated land situated in Half Moon township, Centre county, bounded on the north east by land of Catharine Sharer, South East by lands of B. Buck, on South west by lands belonging to estate of H. Wait, decd. and on the North-west by lands of A. Stevens dec'd, containing forty acres, more or less.

No 2 Beginning at a post on line of lot No 9, thence by lot No 10 North 40 deg, West 103¼ perches to Chest'nt oak—gone now. Stones in old road. Thence by land of Daniel Beck, South 50 deg., West 100 perches to stones, corner of Daniel Beck lands, thence by lands of Ridgeway & Budd, south 40 deg, east 100 perches along land last named and lot No 12 to stones, thence by lot No 9, aforesaid North 52 deg. East 100 perches to place of beginning, containing 63 acres and 89 perches.

No 3. Beginning at Stones corner of Ridge lands of Daniel Beck, thence by same, North 54 deg. east 95¾ perches to a post and stone. Thence by lot No. 13, North 40, West 128 perches to Stones; thence by land of Ridgeway and Budd, South 50, West 95 perches to Stones; thence by lot No. 15, South 40, east 110 perches to place of beginning, containing 67 acres and 67 perches. The above described tracts are known as tracts or lots Nos. 4, 11 and 14, on draft of lands C. Van Pool's estate. They are well timbered, unimproved lands. Sale will commence at 1 o'clock P. M. of said day.

Terms of sale.—One half of purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale and the residue in one year with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage upon the premises.
B. BUCK,
40-4t Administrator.

Holiday Goods.

Holiday Goods!
—AT—
WELCH'S
Great Variety!
Rare Display!!
—AND—
BOTTOM PRICES!
AGENTS WANTED.
FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS
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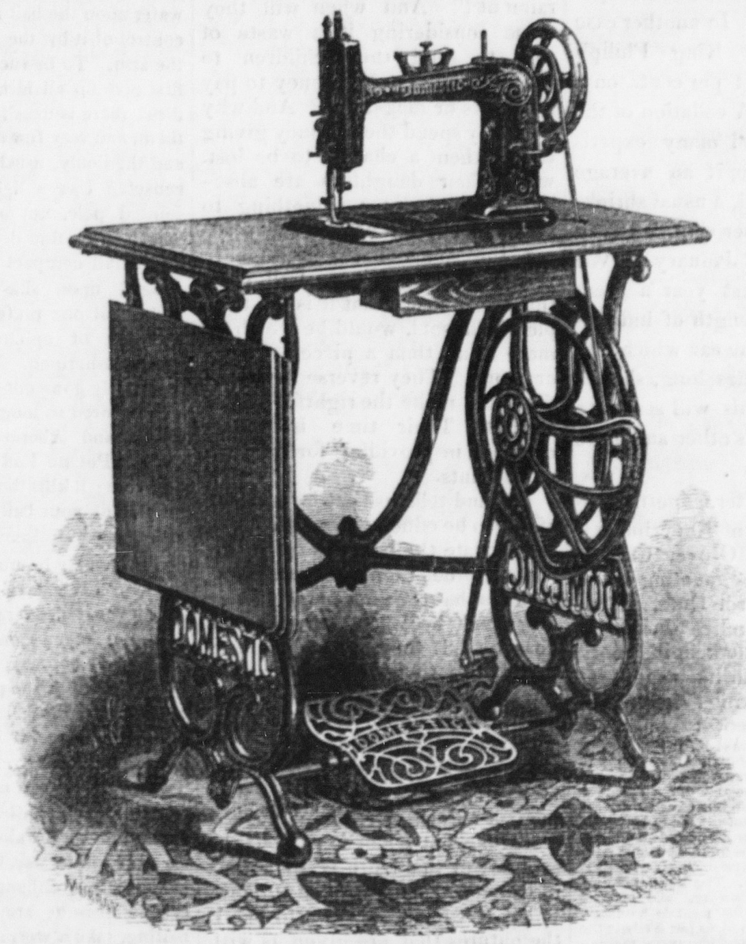

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REMEMBER the Sewing Machine Store where you can have a choice from the largest stock and variety of Machines this side of New York City.

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Old Machines repaired or taken in part payment for new ones. Work guaranteed. Second-hand machines of all makes, in good order, at from $5 to $20 each. Parts, Attachments, Needles, Needle Cases, Four-wheeled Castors, and Oil, for all machines. Mair's Plating Machine $2.50. Barbour's Best Linen Thread. Williamantic Spool Cotton, and John English's Best Hand Sewing Needles on hand.

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WE WILL mail one and one-half dozen of the most beautiful new chromos, in French oil color, ever seen for $1.00. They are mounted in 8x10 black enamel and gold mats, oval opening and outsell any thing now before the public. Satisfaction guaranteed. Two samples for 25 cents, or six for 50 cents. Send 10 cents for grand illustrated catalogue with chromo of Moonlight on the Rhine, or 20 cts for two Landscapes and Calla Lilies on black ground. J. LATHAM & CO., 419 Washington street, Boston, Mass. Headquarters for Chromos, Engravings, and Art Works. **A FORTUNE.**
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CROSS AND THE CRESCENT!
The thrilling history of RUSS and TURK for 300 years. A wild story of BLOODSHED and FANATICISM, the strife for power and creed. By the popular historian, L. P. Brackett. Describes their peculiar Religious, Social, and Political customs; their Rulers and Generals, causes of this war, weighty interests at stake, etc. 600 pp. Rich Illust. Only $2.50.
OUR BIBLES have 2,000 illustrations, and far excel all others in quality and quick sale. Prices just reduced 25 per cent. 11 Send for full particulars. HUBBARD BROS., Pubs.,
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$66. Per month will be paid to a good, energetic man in each county to introduce Dr. EGLE'S
New Illustrated History of Pa.
Write immediately and state experience in this business, and age. Address
D. C. GOODRICH, Publisher,
Harrisburg, Pa.
Don't fail to say what paper you saw this in
40-13t.

THE WONDERFUL PEN HOLDER!!
NO INK REQUIRED. We have invented and patented (July 17th, 1877,) a Penholder which contains solidified ink to last years! and with which ANY PEN CAN BE USED!! Once dipping in WATER will write a page!!! Sample, post-paid, 25 cents, or one Penholder and box of SIX extra inks, 50 cents. Extraordinary inducements to parties out of employment
J. T. HILLYER, 306 Broadway, N. Y.
☞ Henry Ward Beecher's Christian Union says: "It is all it claims to be. We speak from a practical experience, for this notice is written with one of these pens, and we propose to carry it all the time. 41-13t

New Advertisements.

JUST RECEIVED AT
WELCH'S
Cheap Book, Stationery & Variety Store an
ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF ZEPHYRS
Of every grade and color. Embroidering Silks, all colors. Mottos, 4c each. Splints, white and brown, of all sizes, from 5 to 25c bunch. White and black Perforated Board at 8 and 10c per sheet. Black Mottos 1c.

Nickel Belts at 17 cents each.

Note Paper, at 7 and 10c quire.
Envelopes at 5c per pack.
Pins at 2c per paper.
Shoe Lacings at 5c per dozen.
Paper Collars at 5c per box.
Motto Frames at all prices.
Handsome Chromos at 5c each.

Pocket-Books.
The largest and most complete assortment of Pocket-books and Specie Purses ever seen in this place.

School Books
for schools of every grade. A handsome lot of Roll Plate Jewelry at cost.

CONFECTIONERY
at wholesale and retail. We will hereafter keep the largest and most complete assortment of everything in this line, and will offer them at the lowest prices for cash.

CIGARS
at 4c each—equal to any that are usually sold at five cents.

PEANUTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Five cents per quart, $1.40 per bushel.
Store next door to the Post-office.
JAMES WELCH & CO.

New Advertisements.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL
View of Marriage!
WOMAN AND MARRIAGE
A Guide to Wedlock and confidential Treatise on the duties of marriage and the causes that unfit for it; the secrets of Reproduction and the Diseases of Women. A book for private, considerate reading. 320 pages, price 50 cts.
A PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER!
On all disorders of a Private Nature arising from Self Abuse, Excesses, or Secret Diseases, with the best means of cure. 224 large pages, price 50 cts.
A CLINICAL LECTURE on the above diseases and those of the Throat and Lungs, Catarrh, Rupture, the Opium Habit, &c., price 10 cts.
Either book sent postpaid on receipt of price; or all three, containing 320 pages, beautifully illustrated, for 75 cts.
Address DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 8th St. St. Louis, Mo

Dr. A. G. OLIN'S Private Hospital, 187 East Washington St., Chicago, Ills, for the cure of all Diseases of a Private nature, resulting from early abuses or infection of either sex. Seminal Weakness producing Emissions, Loss of Memory, Impaired Sight, Lost Manhood or Impotency, Nervous Debility, permanently cured; diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Liver, Lungs, Asthma, Catarrh, Piles, all Chronic Diseases, and DISEASES OF FEMALES, yield to his treatment. Dr. Olin has had a life-long experience, and cures where others fail. He is a graduate of the Reformed School, uses no mercury, has the largest practice in the U. S. LADIES requiring treatment with privacy at home and board, call or write. Every convenience for patients. Send fifty cents for sample of Rubber Goods and circular of important information by express. DR. OLIN'S Female Pills, $5 per Box. Consultation free.

MARRIAGE GUIDE 275 pages. Sexual & Social Science. Information for the young and middle aged of both Sexes, on all diseases of a private nature. Valuable advice to the married and those contemplating marriage. How to be healthy and truly happy in the married relation. Everybody should get this book. Price 50 cents, to any address, sealed.

$2500 A YEAR. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St Louis, Mo.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. *Sample Watch Free to Agents.* Address, A. COULTER & Co., Chicago.

OPIUM and Morphine Habit absolutely and speedily cured. Dr. Hoss, 80 publicity. Send stamp for particulars. Drs. Caswell, 151 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

$45 PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN—A stem-winder, Free with every order. Outfit free. J. B. Gaylord & Co., Chicago, Ill.

GUNS and Revolvers. Illustrated Price List free. Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburg, Pa. 42 4t

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance

Farm, Garden & Household.

Shrinkage of Corn.

As the shrinkage of corn is an item in farm interests, in which farmers have taken little pains to inform themselves, the following experiments may prove useful to those who desire information on the subject. It has been quite common to estimate the yield of corn-fields in the autumn, by assigning a given weight to a bushel. In some instances this is 70 pounds, in other instances as high as 85 pounds, of ears. From the nature of the case it is impossible to fix a regular standard, as so much depends upon the state of ripeness, and the characteristics of the variety. Thus, in an experiment which we have reported in the "Agriculture of Massachusetts," two fields, the one harvested October 27, the other October 29, showed on January 10, a shrinkage of product of 15.9 and 8.5 per cent. respectively. In another case the shrinkage of King Philip's corn is stated at 34 per cent. on a two years' trial. A collation of the results of a good many experiments will indicate, if an average could be expressed, a usual shrinkage of about 20 per cent. between a ripe harvest and January. We have noted the past year a great shrinkage in the length of individual ears. Thus, one ear which was originally 15 inches long, shrunk to 12¾ inches. This will serve to illustrate as well as other and more numerous examples.

Mr. John I. Carter, superintendent of the Eastern Experimental Farm, at West Grove, Chester county, at the June meeting of the Experimental Farm Club, in answer to "How much does corn lessen in weight, by keeping until dry, compared with its weight at the time of husking?" gave the following experiments:

In the fall of 1870, Thomas M. Harvey put 400 pounds of sound corn (ears) in a lathed box to test its shrinkage. It was weighed and boxed November 18th quite ripe and dry. This was late for husking you will notice. November 22d one box was shelled out and made 5 bushels, 27¼ quarts by measure, or 322 pounds, 6 ounces, and averaged 551 ounces to the bushel; cobs weighed 75 pounds 8½ ounces, making the total loss 2 pounds 1¼ ounces. The next box was shelled March 30th, following, and made 5 bushels and 9 ounces, or 298 pounds 8 ounces, averaging 56 pounds 8½ ounces per bushel; the cobs weighed 54 pounds and 10 ounces, making a loss of 46 pounds 14 ounces, or 7¾ per cent. on the grain, and a loss of 11¼ per cent of corn and cobs. This result would have been quite different if the boxes had been filled with early husked large cobbed corn. I have had larger ears that lost 50 per cent from the time they were first husked till thoroughly dried.

Wm. Shortlidge, of Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa., sends me the following account of an experiment made by him. The measurement was computed at 2,350 cubic inches for single bushel:

1875, Nov. 13th, put in crib 55 bushels, ears, weight, 1,976 pounds; 15th, do., weight, 1,986; 17th, 55 bushels, weight 1,970—35⅘ pounds per bushel, when cribbed. August, 3d, 1876 it weighed out of crib, 31⅓ bushels, or 1,070 pounds for each draft taken out of crib. Each bushel of ears now weighed 34⅕ pounds, making a loss in bulk, 18 6-10 per cent., and in weight 22 6-10 per cent. He says this was a shorter and plumper grain than the old Chester county gourd seed, and would probably lose less than our large cobbed varieties. In the above experiment the corn was not shelled.

Cheese.

The following account explains fully enough what is the matter with the cheese: "For some time patent cheese has been finding its way into our markets. This fact is generally unknown to consumers, who have sometimes commended this cheese under the impression that it was the old-fashioned product of the cheese press. Both patent butter and patent cheese have been made and sold in vast quantities in England, Holland, France and Germany, for many years, and large quantities of both are now made here and sent abroad. The portions of the fat of the animal from which the globules are extracted are the caul, the kidney fat, and other softer portions of the fatty matter. These softer pieces of fat are obtained from the slaughter houses immediately after the killing of the animals. As soon as received, they are washed and put into close, warmed cans. They then are taken to the manufactory and placed in vats warmed by tepid water. Next they are put into a cutter and minced until the mass assumes the appearance of fine paste. Kept up to the animal heat as nearly as possible, this paste is then lain on clean white cloths and placed on a press. In this process the water and softer particles flow first into a receiver, then follow the yellow globules, which rise to the surface and are skimmed off. To this, skimmed milk is added, and we have 'patent cheese.'—*Ex.*

Farmers' Daughters.

I was talking to a farmer's daughter the other day, and we naturally, it seemed, dropped into complainings, and each revealed the fact that she was discontented. I asked her what she intended to do for a living, and she answered. "O, I don't know; I want to get away and make money somehow. If I could go to school a little more I could teach; but they can't spare me."

I knew that all her life had been one round of cooking, and milking, and churning; of washing, and scrubbing, and ironing. I knew that her father was a wealthy farmer, a Granger, and a leading church member. He has a good farm and a cozy barn—such a cozy barn!—and money in bank. And when I looked at the ugly old farm house, with its black doors and small windows, its calves, and pigs, and chickens running in undisturbed tranquillity over the yard, I did not wonder that she found it unattractive, and that she wanted to "get away." The finer sensibilities of her woman nature were awakening, and they called for something better

I, for one, do not blame the farmers' daughters for being dissatisfied. I know how much they have to make them so. When will these fathers learn that the "life is more than meat, and the body than raiment?" And when will they cease considering it a waste of time to send their children to school, or a waste of money to pay for books or magazines? And why will they spend their money giving the heathen a chance to be lost, when their daughters are absolutely suffering for something to read? They toil and sweat, wasting the soul's best earnings in providing for the poor frail body that, were it not that it is the temple of the soul, would be worth no more to us than a piece of wood or stone. They reverse the positions and make the rightful master servant. Their time is wholly occupied in providing for the temporal wants.

Holland tells us that farmers are afraid to be educated, or refined, or to cultivate the beauties of nature, lest they be thought "stuck up." He says that the finer nature, being neglected, becomes sluggish and dormant. If they go to sleep they merely "go to roost;" when they eat, they "tuck away grub;" that they "surprise their backs with clean shirts," and when they marry they "hitch on." In all this we recognize more of truth than poetry. Perhaps it is true the world is what we make it; but the sad part of this truth is, that some of us cannot make it what it ought to be, or what we wish it to be. If the natures that are given us with the existence that is thrust upon us are sluggish and stolid, we must suffer the consequences throughout time and eternity.

No matter how much we may do to eradicate the baser part, we can never attain the higher standard we might have reached if loving and considerate parents had helped to prepare the way for us. A great deal is said about the dignity and nobility of labor; we see the truth of this in the results of the lives of such men as Hugh Miller, Agassiz, and our old time patriots. But labor having no good end in view; labor that is merely muscular expansion and contraction for the sake of making and keeping money, is only a method of soul murder. Never need we be afraid of labor, provided we work in the right spirit. Anna Dickinson used to clean street crossings to earn money to pay for books.—[Nimr, in Indiana Farmer.

Flower Beds.

To cultivate flowering plants to the best advantage requires as much care in the selection and preparation of the soil as any other crop. No one would expect to grow a crop of cabbages in soil overrun by the roots of trees, and shaded continually by their dense foliage; yet how often do we observe flowers placed in just such circumstances producing a few meagre flowers, and dying just as soon as there comes a hot sunny day. Most flowering plants bloom on the point or branches, and therefore to procure a continuance and vigorous growth, select an open exposure where the sun will have free access to the plants, dig the ground very deep, and dress heavily with thoroughly decomposed manure, so that the roots may have supporting resort when the surface moisture fails. A small circular or oval bed ten or twelve feet in diameter, rightly prepared and planted with flowers from pots, will produce a continued mass of flowers even in the dryest summers. In arranging the plants there is much room for taste, and even striking combinations may be secured.—*Practical Farmer.*

How to Fish for Trout.

Always, if possible, fish down a stream. There are many reasons for this, among others the following: In fishing up stream the bait is continually coming home to one's feet after every cast, and the nearer it approaches the person the less chance of a bite. The contrary is the case in fishing down stream; the bait is carried by the current away from the fisherman, and his chances of capture are each moment increased.

If the brook is large enough—and even in very small ones—if practicable, it is always best to wade in the bed of the stream, as by this means one can keep the bait in the water for long distances without making a cast, which, in the localities I am speaking of, almost always, unless skillfully done, ends in seeing one's tackle fast to some overhanging bough or bush overlapping the stream. Again, in fishing up stream, it is impossible to keep the bait stationary in a spot one may desire to cast in, unless by standing upon the bank, and the chances of capture are thus greatly decreased; while in fishing down stream, one can not only hold the bait in any one spot, but by motion of the arm conduct it in any given direction—sink it toward the bottom, draw it up stream, to the right or to the left—to tempt the hidden trout, the motion of the running water upon the bait giving one complete control of it by the slightest motion of the arm. To be successful in this sport, first give up all idea of using artificial flies; there is usually no chance to cast them, and very few fish will rise to them, and then only, usually, at early morn or sunset. Use a light but very short jointed pole, not over twelve feet in length with fine delicate running gear and small compact reel; small hooks, ganged upon silk-worm gut, of any make that one prefers, there being no diversity of opinion on this matter among fishermen. The Limerick hook has nearly gone out of date, and how it was endured so long is a mystery. The Kirby and Aberdeen have taken its place. Put no lead upon your line at any time; it kills the artistic and natural motion of your bait. Use, as the most killing bait yet discovered, angle-worms; and these may be much improved by being kept a few days upon clean moss in an uncovered, large-mouthed bottle, that they may scour themselves. In baiting, do not pay the slightest attention to whether the point of your hook is covered or not; it is of small consequence, or rather it is more deadly and better not to be covered than otherwise. The trout does not nibble, he darts; he takes, as a rule, the bait at once, or leaves it severely alone. You will find no more taking bait the year round than angle-worms, although grasshoppers at certain seasons are very killing. In baiting, take a worm by the middle and pierce the hook through a small portion, say, half an inch; then put on another in the same way, at the same time. If the fish are very small, half a worm treated in this manner will do; but a trout has a large mouth, and a large bait no doubt attracts. The dangling ends of the worms placed as above upon the hook have a peculiar and natural motion of their own in the water, which a hungry trout is utterly unable to resist; while one may, on the other hand, cover the whole hook and part of the gut with a worm stiffly strung on without motion, and the same trout will let it be carried past him by the current without winking.

There is great science in baiting, and it chiefly rests in the skill of having the worms lively, and with the extremities left dangling. The bait is often carried over a little fall into a smooth deep pool; allow it to sink, and all the while it is doing so these four ends of the two worms are moving about in the clear water in a much too enticing way for any chance trout to resist. When you have a bite, do not *pull* at all, but strike your fish, as it is called: this is done by a motion of the wrist, sharp, short, abrupt; not a jerk—a motion which is commenced sharply, but ends almost instantly and abruptly. I can liken it only to a quick movement of the hand in bringing a foil, in fencing, from *tierce* to *carte*. It is done by bringing the finger-nails, which are downward, holding the rod, suddenly to the left and upward, moving the end of the pole upward and to the left one or two feet. Having struck thus, you will, in most cases, have captured your fish. Be in no hurry to land him; that is a simpler thing to do; you can do it at your leisure, stepping back to a sure foundation, should you be in an uncomfortable position in reaching to make the cast, or make any other disposition that you desire before raising your fish gently from the water, thence to your reel. The great mistake often made by those who do not understand this sport is to *pull* the moment they have a bite; the result usually is to see the trout wind himself around some limb overhead, or if he fails to be hooked, which is often the case in pulling, to see the bait and hook in the same position, causing a loss of time, patience, and too often temper, especially when you feel confident that there are other trout in the pool ahead, and become aware of the fact that you have got to make a splash and dash and complete exposure of yourself to get at your dangling line, so that you may fish in vain in the same pool afterward. Remember that trout are very shy, and once having disturbed them, it is useless to fish for them.—*Douglas Frazer, in Harper's Magazine.*

How to be a Gentleman.

We want a few private words with the boys. The truth is, we have a great idea of boys. We used to think men were made of boys. We begin to think now those were old-fashioned notions, that they are out of date. We look round and see a great many persons grown up, with men's clothes on, who are called men. But they act and behave so that we feel certain that they were never made out of boys. If they had been they would know how to behave better. Where they came from we do not know. But what we wish to put into the ears of the boys is this—be gentlemen. In this country every boy may grow up to be a gentleman if he will. It is not necessary that he should become rich—and most boys think it is—nor is it necessary that he should become a great scholar, nor that he should become a distinguished man.

But some impatient ones are asking, How can we become gentlemen? How can a boy go about making himself one? Can he work for it? Yes, he can. And the harder he works in the right way the better. But he must study with his eyes and his ears. Reading books and newspapers is not enough. He must think and feel as well as speak and act. Can he buy it? No, he can not. Money will buy a great many things, but it will not buy what makes a gentleman. If you have money you can go to a shop and buy clothes. But hat, coat, pants and boots do not make a gentleman. They make a fop, and sometimes come near making a fool. Money will buy dogs and horses, but how many dogs and horses do you think it will take to make a gentleman? Let no boy, therefore, think he is to be made a gentleman by the clothes he wears, the horses he rides, the stick he carries, the dog that trots after him, the house he lives in, or the money he spends. Not one or all of these things do it—and yet every boy may be a gentleman. He may wear an old hat, cheap clothes, live in a poor house, and spend but little money. But how? By being true, manly and honorable. By keeping himself neat and respectable. By being civil and courteous. By respecting himself and respecting others. By doing the best he knows how. And finally, and above all, by fearing God and keeping his commandments.—[Parish Visitor.

Potato Starch.

One of the important manufactured products of the small country towns of New England and New York State is potato starch. It is believed that nearly three million bushels of potatoes are frequently consumed per year in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and New York in the production of potato starch. This amount is three-eights as large as the total potato crop of Maine, three-fourths as large as that of New Hampshire, three-fifths as large as that of Vermont, one-tenth as large as that of New York State, of about the same magnitude as that of Massachusetts and much larger than the crops of Connecticut or Rhode Island. There are about two hundred and twenty five factories engaged in the manufacture of potato starch, and probably all of them, with one or two exceptions, are located in the States of New York, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. The average price paid for potatoes by starch manufacturers during the past season has been thirty cents per bushel. The aggregate annual production of all the factories is usually from six thousand to eleven thousand tons. A bushel of potatoes generally makes eight pounds of starch, 250 bushels, therefore, being required for a ton. As the average market quotation of potato starch is about five cents per pound, it follows that a bushel of potatoes brings only forty cents after being converted into starch, and the value of the total production of potato starch in the country is from $800,000 to $1,200,000 per annum.—[Boston Transcript.

DIED AT THE AGE OF 116 YEARS.—Owen Farren, Brooklyn's oldest inhabitant, is to be buried to-day from the Church of the Assumption, in that city. His friends say that he reached the extraordinary age of 116 years. He was born in County Donegal, Ireland, and at the age of 15 years entered the British marine service. Half a century ago he was in the carrying trade between this country and England. He quit the sea 25 years ago and settled in Brooklyn, living continuously at 33 Prospect street. On Friday afternoon he quietly breathed his last, surrounded by his children and grandchildren. He belonged to a long-lived race, his mother having lived 103 years, and one sister and three brothers over 80. His son, living in Ireland, is over 72.—*New York Sun.*

——Vote for Clement Dale, the people's candidate for District Attorney.

A Model London School.

The suicide of a London school boy has recently caused great excitement in England, and the case has come up before the British Parliament by way of inquiry. The little fellow had run away from Christ's Hospital School, had been brought back, and had been flogged. A second time he ran away he was taken; but while shut up in a room to await another flogging, he put an end to these troubles by fastening around his neck the cord attached to the ventilator of his prison, and hanging himself. When they came next morning to flog him, he was found dead. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict of "temporary insanity."

The verdict, however, did not settle the case. Mr. Sergeant Sherlock, in his seat in the House of Commons, asked the Home Secretary whether his "attention had been called to the inquest on William Arthur Gibbs, a Christ's Hospital boy, twelve years of age, who was found by the jury to have committed suicide while in a state of temporary insanity; and, further, whether an inquiry is to be instituted into the treatment to which it is alleged the boy was subjected." The head master of the school denies that the boy was cruelly treated, and has placed a denial in the hands of the Home Secretary. But it is known that the boy himself complained that he had been systematically persecuted.

The case of course has called out discussion in the papers. Among the letters in the *London Times* is one from Rev. Mr. Day, who gives the following account of the flogging operation as he had witnessed it in the school:

"Two men are required for the operation. One takes hold of the boy, hoists him on his back by the wrists and keeps him suspended. The other strips off his coat, and, armed with a large and heavy rod, gives fifteen cuts on the boy's bare back, and these with might and main. This, however, was a mild flogging, for if the offense was at all great, the boy after receiving fifteen cuts on his back, received fifteen more in another place with a fresh rod; and that, at least in my time, used to be the punishment for running away. I have seen a large and powerful man, one of the beadles, who must have weighed at least thirteen stone, split his own shirt sleeve right down with the violence he used in flogging a poor little lad of thirteen years of age.

"I dare say that old Etonians who remember what a birching from Hawtry was, will laugh at the idea of a boy hanging himself to avoid a flogging; but only did Bluecoat boys know what a Christ's Hospital flogging is. Fortunately, I was never flogged myself, but as long as I live I shall never forget a scene that I witnessed in the case of another boy who had been flogged. He was a small delicate lad, by name Blount, and he slept in the bed next to mine. A big boy had compelled Blount to go and bring him some lumps of sugar out of the monitor's sugar basin. The big boy ate the sugar himself, and the small boy had none of it. The facts of the case became known to the monitor who reported it to the steward, who flogged Blount as a thief, and did not punish the big boy. That night poor little Blount could not sleep, and at last he begged me to help him. I accordingly took his shirt off, and found his back, from the shoulders down to the waist one mass of lacerated flesh, the blood sticking to the shirt so as to cause agony in getting it off. I then, with my thumb and finger, pulled out of his back at least a dozen pieces of birch rod, which had penetrated deep into the flesh. That boy's back looked more like a piece of raw meat than anything else. I have seen the back of a sailor after three dozen with a naval 'cat,' and I solemnly declare that the injury done to the sailor's back would not compare with that done to the Bluecoat boy."

AUTUMN.—The changes incident to the season are to be seen here and there among our gardens and in the changing tints of our forest foliage. The flowers are fading, and, though a few of the late summer beauties linger still, they will soon pass from sight, and the living freshness of the garden and lawn, and meadow and grove, are being replaced by the crimson tints on the woods and hill-sides, and the faded herbage of the lower lands. There is no reason at this special time for melancholy thoughts suggested by the change. Each season has its especial beauties and advantages, and each enhances the other, and as in Spring we admire the brightening sunshine, the gentle breezes and the opening flowers, so in Summer we enjoy the full-grown beauty of tree and plant as they develop, gradually, towards full fruition in Autumn. Winter, too, has its own peculiar charms, for then the comforts of home and the delights of the social circle become doubly precious, and we can conceive no higher happiness than that enjoyed by a well-regulated family as they cluster around the fire-side with music and song, and pleasant reading on a Winter evening when the snow lies deep, and the winds whistle mournfully among the trees.

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Witness of the above.
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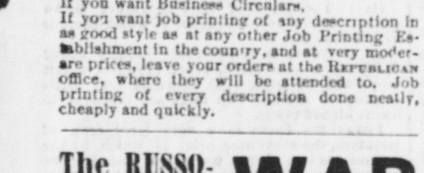

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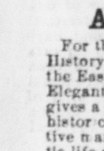

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And Thermometer Combined.—Foretells correctly any change in the Weather, 12 to 24 hours in advance. Endorsed by the most eminent Professors and Scientific men as the Best Weather Indicator in the World. Warranted Perfect and Reliable. We will send it Free to any address on receipt of $2.00. Beware of worthless imitations. *Agents Wanted* Send Stamp for Circular.

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vol. no. 9, 42-3m

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vol. 9. no. 42-1y

CHRONIC **Diseases Cured** New paths marked out by the plainest of all books—"Plain Home Talk and Medical Common Sense."—nearly 1,000 pages, 200 illustrations, by Dr. E. B. FOOTE, of 120 Lexington Ave., N. Y. Purchasers of this book are at liberty to CONSULT its author in person or by mail FREE. Price by mail, $3.25 for the STANDARD edition, or $1.50 for the POPULAR edition, which contains all the same matter and illustrations. Contents tables free. **Agents Wanted.** MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING CO., 129 East 28th St., N. Y. 9 42-13t

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IN MARKET.

Also, SHAMOKIN ANTHRACITE COAL.

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The Largest and most Superbly Designed Hotel in Central Pennsylvania.

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W. L. FOULK, Agent Pennsylvania, Ohio & Western Press Association, is hereby appointed the sole and only authorized agent for THE BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN, for Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity—this to hold good for six months, or further extended.
Bellefonte, April 16, 1877.

PATENTS

F. A. Lehmann, Solicitor of Patents, Washington, D. C. No Patent No Pay. Send for Circular. 9 16 1y

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Drugs, Drugs, Drugs.

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Soaps, Combs,
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Patent Medicines, Alcohol, pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes only.

PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS

carefully compounded and orders answered with care and dispatch. Farmers and Physicians from the country will find our stock of Medicines complete, warranted genuine and of the best quality.

This store will remain under the direction of the accomplished druggist and pharmacist heretofore connected with it, Mr. H. M. Herrington, and we respectfully solicit the custom of our friends and the old patrons of the store.
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Successors to Bellefonte Car Manufact'ng Co'y having leased the work of the company are prepared to furnish

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are the most complete of any in the State, and they will make a specialty of furnishing repairs for Threshing Machines, Reapers, Engines, &c., and having in operation the most approved Forging Hammers, Bolt Headers, Cutters and Net Taps, they can supply

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Goods sent by express C. O. D., with privilege to examine. Price list free. Address, GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa. tf

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By a skillful use of the stops, and of the patent knee swell, the music is adapted to the human voice, ranging from the softest flute-like note to a volume of sound

Unsurpassed by any Instrument.

The proprietors have noted carefully for many years the imperfections and needs of the reed instruments, and direct their practical experience to the correction of such imperfections and their experiments have resulted in the production of a quality of tone which assimilates so closely to the

PIPE ORGAN QUALITY

That it is difficult to distinguish between the two. This instrument has all

The Latest Improvements

And every organ is fully warranted. Large O Polish, Black Walnut Paneled Cases that

WILL NOT CRACK OR WARP.

And forms in addition to a splendid instrumen of music,

A Beautiful Piece of Furniture

This organ needs only to be seen to be appreciated, and is sold at extremely

LOW PRICES

For cash. Second-hand instruments taken in Exchange.

Agents Wanted

Male or female) in every county in the United States and Canada. A liberal discount made to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc., where there is no agent for the Star Organ. Illustrated catalogue and price list free. Correspondence solicited. Address the manufacturers,

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Land Commissioner St. Louis and San Francisco Ry. Co., N. W. corner Fifth and Walnut Streets, St. Louis, Mo. 31

To the Working Class.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, samples worth several dollars to commence work on, and a copy of Home and Fireside, one of the largest and best Illustrated Publications, all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. 9-5-1y

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v8nc46 1y

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CABINET-MAKER AND HOUSE BUILDER

These desiring a first-class workman are requested to give him a call. 8-16-1y

A MAN OF A THOUSAND.

Having discovered, in a manner which might be considered almost providential, a positive cure for Consumption and all lung complaints I feel it my duty to make it known in a practical manner by furnishing a sample bottle, free of charge, to all sufferers, my only hope of remuneration being that the medicine will perform all I claim for it. The ingredients are of the choicest herbal products and perfectly safe; will be sent FREE TO ALL. Address at once DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, 21 Grand street, Jersey City, N. J.; or may be had of C. Etax & Bro., Druggists, Milesburg, Pa. 9-11

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Lodge Directory.

Bellefonte Council, No. 270, O. U. A. M. meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening, at the Odd Fellow's hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72, I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, F & A. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, on or before each full moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

The Centennial Temperance Club, of the U. S., meets every Monday evening in Bush's Arcade.

Pennsvalley Lodge, No. 275, I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday evening at Pine Grove Mills.

Lick Run Lodge, No. 311, I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday evening at Howard.

Centre Hall Lodge, No. 895, I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellow's Hall.

The Milesburg Centennial Temperance Club, meets every Friday evening.

Millheim Council, No. 309, O. U. A. M., meets every Saturday at 7 o'clock P. M., in their Council Room, Wilt's building.

Bellefonte Chapter, 241, R. A. M., meets on Thursday night preceding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constans Commandery, No. 33, K. T., meets the second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Bellefonte and County.

Be sure to vote on Tuesday next, November 6th, for Hon. James P. Sterrett, William B. Hart, J. A. M. Passmore and Clement Dale, all of whom are honorable and trustworthy men.

——Jerry Conds, of Spring Mills, is erecting a new stable.

——Mr. Nofsker is repairing the Presbyterian church at Spring Mills.

——Rebersburg has a new medicine man. Dr. Oliver K. Foster is his name.

——Proposals are to be had for carrying the mail from Spring Mills depot to Penn Hall.

——Ex-Governor Curtin has purchased a farm in Franklin county for ten thousand dollars. He purchased it at Sheriff's sale.

——The idea of teaching every girl to thump a piano and every boy to be a book-keeper, will make potatoes worth $4 a bushel in twenty years.

——A man by the name of Stover has opened a new hotel at Coburn Forks, on the L. C. & S. C. railroad. He has a large, well furnished house, and is prepared to accommodate any number of guests.

——We understand that the lectures of Col. W. W. Brown are not very well attended. We suppose the times are too hard for people to give twenty-five cents to learn about the beautiful homes to be found in the undeveloped West.

——That new improved sewing machine, at Frank Blair's jewelry store, is attracting a great deal of attention, and is acknowledged by all to be just a little ahead of anything in these parts, and by a great many to be the heighth of perfection in this line.

——James A. C. McQuarre, a lad nineteen years of age, while out hunting for deer in the woods near Snow Shoe, accidently shot himself in the arm and shoulder, and died from loss of blood before he could be taken to a place where his wound could be attended to. He was a resident of Clearfield county.

——We learn from the *Watchman* that there is a bad case of diptheria in the family of Colonel Tate, on the hill, on Penn street. Dr. Hayes is the attending physician. Parents should be careful of their children, and all proper care should be taken to prevent the spread of this dreadful disease. It is said to be infectious.

——The African Methodist Episcopal church, of Philipsburg, was opened for divine service last Sunday, October 28th. There was preaching at half-past ten A. M. by Rev. Wm. Bell, of Morrisdale Mines; at three P. M. by Rev. Hiles Pardoe, and at seven in the evening by Rev. Thomas Switzer, after which the sacrament of the Lord's supper was administered.

——Mr. Dana L. Woolley, one of the employes of this office, who acted as foreman in the absence of Mr. Gray, is lying dangerously ill with consumption at the Bush House. His friends are doing everything which human skill can suggest to make him comfortable and restore his wasting energies. His brother, a Methodist minister residing in Missouri, is expected to arrive within a week to take charge of him.

——The *Johnstown Tribune* learns that Col Milliken, District Attorney of Blair county, who is missing, is short some four thousand dollars on trust funds, as well as a considerable sum in private debts.

This shows what may be done by a District Attorney that has a weakness in the way of defaulting. Voters of Centre county, you stand on the verge of a precipice; will you elect a man to this office who has been a defaulter, or will you elect an honest man? This question you are to decide next Tuesday. If you want an honest, capable man vote for Clement Dale.

——A number of gentlemen visited the State College last Wednesday, in company with a Government Commission, to view and inspect the workings of the Underwood Rotary Plow, manufactured by General Wiservell, in Chicago. The plow consists of two front wheels, an iron axle similar to the front wheels of a light wagon, to which there is an iron frame work attached which supports the disks, two in number, thirty inches in diamater, in the shape of saucers, only they have spokes in them, and in the rear of which there is quite a heavy flange wheel on a swivel. The disk wheels do the plowing, and are raised and lowered with a lever similar to that on a reaping machine. The whole wheghs about eight hundred pounds and costs one hundred dollars. It plows two furrows from 24 to 27 inches wide. Worked tolerably well in corn stubble, but not so well in sod. It is claimed that there is a principle involved in it, which, when developed, will revolutionize the plow business. Several of the spectators present expressed their opinion that it worked as well as the first reapers did that were brought to this county. We copy the following graphic description of the affair from the Philadelphia *Times*, which includes all the names of the Commission, except that of Mr. Holmes, an eminent civil engineer in the employ of the Government:

The commission composed of Judge Watts, ex-Governor Curtin, Professor Saunders and General McDowell, appointed by the United States Government to visit the State Colleges of Pennsylvania, made their annual call at the Centre county College, near Bellefonte, last week. The occasion was made quite a gala day for Bellefonte and the college, many well-known gentlemen from Philadelphia and surrounding towns being invited, among them being Sylvester J. Megargee and Adjutant-General Latta, of this city, the former being the guest of Governor Curtin. A feature of the inspection of the college, which is of a semi-military character and has an attendance of 250 students, was the testing of a new plow. This plow is designed to revolutionize the whole system of plowing land as it now obtains, inasmuch as it is claimed it can do four times the work in the same period as the common plow, and harraw the ground at the same time. What the government has to do with it comes in this wise: It is proposed that the General Government shall buy these plows and give every farmer one, just as it does seeds, etc. Whether the commission will report favorably has not yet transpired.

HO, FOR KANSAS!—It has been currently reported through this county that the Pennsylvania Railroad company are offering to, and have been, conveying excursion parties to Kansas, at a very low rate of fare, some persons asserting that ten, fifteen, or twenty dollars was the maximum for the round trip. We are authoritatively informed that this report is an error, that no such excursions have taken place for the rate named. The regular fare to the interior of Kansas is $36 00, and emigrant rates west are about two-thirds this rate. We are informed that it will cost about fifty dollars fare for each person for the round trip, for not less than fifty persons, which will make the expenses of a trip from seventy-five to one hundred dollars. We learn that a number of people desired to avail themselves of the low rate of fare, and we are sorry that we can't give them more cheering news about it. We are informed that the pioneers of the movement are in negotiation for a lower rate of fare, and we hope they will succeed.

——Some people say Fortney has been tried, has experience, &c. All honest men say, "Yes, he has been tried and found wanting." When he was tax collector he appropriated the people's money to his own use. He furnished straw bail, and, as a consequence, the money is lost to the tax payers, and never will be paid unless he makes it up out of the office of District Attorney. Honest tax payers, do you want him to do this? If you do not, vote for an honest man. Clement Dale is a man whose character is above reproach. He has no old losses to make up out of the treasury of the people. When he has settled estates he honestly pays over the money to the rightful owners. Not so this man, D. F. Fortney. Voters, do you want to give him further opportunity to continue in wrong doing at your expense? We think not; therefore you will elect Clement Dale, Esq., District Attorney in November next.

ACCIDENT ON THE SNOW SHOE R. R.—Last Saturday, Oct. 27th, as the freight train from Snow Shoe reached a point on the road designated as the Big Fill, a railroad tie fell off from a car in front of the wheels, throwing the car and the one following from the track. Two men by the name of John McDonough and Michael Gill, were on the cars and were severely injured. McDonough had a leg very badly crushed, and it is feared that it may have to be amputated. Gill escaped more fortunately, although he received two very bad cuts about the head, and other bruises, which makes him feel very sore. Both men are doing well. The company is doing everything in its power to make them comfortable. Drs. Hibler and Dobbins were called and taken to the injured men by special train on Sunday last.

——The *Mifflinburg Telegraph* chap don't allow any one to spit tobacco juice on his stove except subscribers who have paid a full year in advance. If printers would adopt this plan generally, they could all have clean stoves.

This is what the Millheim *Journal* man says. Make a Republican paper out of your little Dutch sheet and you will get some subscribers that will pay. Republicans are more honest and have more money; you know how that is yourself.

——William Wolf, of Centre Hall, is about to move into a new store room which has lately been fitted up for him.

——Mr. George Durst will return to Centre Hall soon, and J. Henry Keller to his new residence on his mountain farm.

——T. B. Jamison is erecting a new house at Spring Mills, near the depot. They are determined to have a town there, it seems.

——The Lutheran and Reform churches, of Rebersburg, have been newly painted. D. F. Lose is the man who did the work.

——The Joseph Bros. have their new and elegant store on Allegheny street about completed. It is one of the handsomest stores in town.

——The *Reporter* says Mr. Henry Whitmer, of Hartleton, has been appointed Government store-keeper at Stover's distillery in Penn township.

——W. P. Wilson, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, spent the Sabbath at home. He returned to Philadelphia last Monday. He reported everything all right for our side.

——Voters, if you want an honest man for District Attorney, vote for Clement Dale. If you want a defaulter, one who appropriates other people's money to his own use, vote for D. F. Fortney.

——We are sorry to learn that Mr. Cyrus Durst, of Harris township, has sustained quite a loss in some of his cattle. Five head died from Saturday to Sunday of week before last, while nine more were sick. These cattle Mr. Durst had brought from Pittsburgh, just a short time before, and it is supposed the seeds of Rinderpest were in them.—*Centre Hall Reporter.*

——There is no place like home, and Centre county people who go away always have their eyes turned towards their old home. Dr. S. Van Valzah, formerly of Boalsburg, but lately of Terre Haute, Indiana, thinks of returning to Centre county once more to live. It is our opinion, if a man cannot live on the fertile farms of this county there is no use trying anywhere else.

——At a meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association, Friday, October 26, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, James L. Sommerville; Vice President, G. A. Harbaugh; Corresponding Secretary, Calvin H. Weaver; Recording Secretary, N. S. Bailey; Executive Committee, Ellis L. Orvis, D. S. Keller, S. S. Lyon, Gen. James A. Beaver, Levi Stroub and F. P. Green.

——The season for obtaining the various species of nuts indigenous to this section of the country is now here, and merry groupes of happy children, as well as those of maturer age and growth, may be daily seen in the woods and groves adjacent to town gathering supplies of chestnuts, bickorynuts and walnuts to lay up for winter use. We are informed that all the various species of nuts are unusually abundant this year.

——A Greenback-Labor mass meeting will be held in the Court House, in Bellefonte, on Saturday evening, Nov. 3d. Every Greenback-Labor club in the county will be represented. Hon. B. S. Bentley, Hon. James E. Emerson, and F. P. Dewees, Esq., chairman State Committee, and other able speakers have been invited, and one or more of them will positively be present and address the meeting. Come early. Clubs and delegations report at the Club Room.

——We published the game law last week, which did not include the provisions. We herewith publish the law as it actually exists. Hence as the law now stands it can be recited in the following words, relative to running deer with dogs:

Dogs pursuing elk, deer and fawns may be killed by any person, and any constable or other town official may kill any dog that habitually pursues elk, wild deer or fawns, and the owner of such dog shall be liable to a penalty of $10 for each elk, wild deer or fawn killed by such dog. Provided, by the several acts, that the above acts shall not apply to the counties of Centre, Clinton, Fayette, Wyoming, Union, Lycoming and Luzerne.

——As the long winter evenings approach we notice those of adjoining towns who are interested in mental culture, are organizing reading circles, lyceums and debating societies, whereby some time may be spent agreeably and profitably; and thus the question arises in relation to a similar move on the part of those friends to literature of this place. Let there be some means instituted that will possess interesting features, through which the youths of our town may become interested and be led to consider and discuss questions of importance.

——Keller Bros. & Co., of Houserville, are manufacturing all kinds of woolen goods, such as blankets, Cassimeres, delaines, flannels, yarns and carpets. They take wool in exchange for their goods, or pay cash for it, just as the seller may desire. This is a Centre county enterprise, and should receive the encouragement of our merchants. They manufacture the very best article and sell at prices which defy competition. The members of the firm are William D. Keller, George S. Keller and Samuel D. Ludwig. Customers will find these men gentlemanly and obliging. It will be a pleasure to deal with them. Give them a call.

——To-day, the last day of October, in accordance with a long honored custom, is celebrated by our young people as Hallow-een. According to old Scottish tradition, Hallow-een is supposed to be the night when ghosts and goblins hold high revel. Witches, fairies and spooks dance together on the brown sward, and many a wandering will-o'-the-wisp leads the benighted countryman astray, and leaves him bemired in the bog. It is a season which in older countries abounds with weird, wild stories of bogies and other supernatural visitants. Among the Scotch, in the Highlands, many strange customs obtain at this season. By a mystic spell of enchantment the maiden ties her absent lover to see if he still remains true. The Oracle is, as a general thing, a mirror, which the girl holds in one hand, and going down the cellar stairs backward, looks into; if he is true she sees her lover, if he is false she sees his Satanic Majesty. In this section our supernatural visitations take the form of Young America, and are very apt to break our windows with corn, or remove our door-steps and leave us to tumble out in the morning; or take the lawyer's or doctor's sign away and exchange it with the dry goods store, or peer into the windows in the shape of a horrid mask, and frighten the women and children. In fact, at this season there seems to be no end to the ingenuity of the average urchin, and his pranks are played with but little respect to person. He is a far more mischievous and ever to-be-dreaded spook than any supernatural one could be, and it seems as though there were no end to his pranks. However, every one puts up with it, and many even seem to enjoy it, and if at times we become a little vexed and impatient, we must try to remember that the halcyon youth are short at the best, and looking back along the track of time, think that we, too, were young.

——The best advice we can possibly give to the young folks, of either sex, is to learn a trade. No matter whether you are rich or poor, learn a trade. You may encounter hardships and difficulties, but learn a trade. Your parents keep you now, but you will, at some future period, have to keep yourself, if you live, and recollect he or she who has no trade or occupation, lives by chance. The best legacy parents can leave their children, is a knowledge of how to support their children honorably. This cannot be done so well without as with a trade. Young people should not neglect this advice. Dr. Franklyn says that people who set out to live by their wits often break for want of stock. Then don't turn up your nose at a trade—at any honorable occupation—but rather be proud of it. Let the boys learn trades, and let the girls learn trades too. There are many ups and downs in life, and one who is rich to-day may be poor to-morrow. Remember this and learn a trade.

——The falling leaves, the changed foliage of the forest trees, the heavy autumnal rains and the chill, bleak winds, are all eloquent of the arrival of the fall of the year and the rapid approach of winter. Winter has no terrors for those whose coal bins and woodsheds are well filled, who have close, warm houses, and who have no fears of the want of sufficeint clothing and food. But there are many who are not thus favored There are always improvident people who lay by nothing for a rainy day: while depression in business has caused many who are habitually prudent, to suffer for the want of necessaries of life. The coming winter will doubtless be a hard one to many poor families. God pity the poor!

——The days are rapidly shortening and the nights lengthening, and it is scarcely too early to commence preparations for spending pleasantly and usefully the long winter evenings that will soon be with us. Next to comfortable clothing, food and fires, should be something to amuse and instruct the minds of those forming the family circle. Nothing can be better for this purpose than good papers and magazines and books. In the selection the home paper should never be overlooked. No matter how they compare in price and size with the mammoth weeklies of the cities. First secure your home paper, and to it add such other reading as your taste and means may dictate.

——The corn husks are thin, indicating a mild winter; the woods are full of mast, an unfailing sign of a long, hard winter; there are myriads of spiders, mild winter; acres of caterpillars, hard winter; the squirrels are idle and listless, mild winter; the goose bone is black and gray, mild and hard winter; the woodchuck stays out, hard winter; It is, indeed, only a question of time when the system of weather prognostications will become one of the exact sciences.

——Mr. Robert H. Duncan, of Spring Mills, is moving his old mill stable near to the railroad, and will convert it into a grain house. That is business. They are getting ready to take care of their own grain in Pennsvalley. After that is done, Bellefonters can build the branch railroad; but they will not be able to divert the grain trade from the new channels which it is now seeking in its course to the seaboard.

——The Millheim *Journal* says:

Commissioner Mingle and Engineer Brugger were here last Thursday, and took measurments for another county bridge across Elk Creek, just below Swartz's saw mill. The bridge is to be an iron one to be built forthwith.

——The papers of Pennsvalley report the first snow of the season as occuring Monday morning, October 21. It did not last long, however.

——On Friday last they had some sort of an accident on the train coming from Lewisburg. An axle of one of the freight cars broke, which caused a rather general smash up among the stoves with which the car was loaded.—*Millheim Journal.*

——You can buy a genuine Beaver overcoat from Newman for $11.00, that cost at other stores $15.00. Beaver overcoats as low as $7.00. Chinchilla overcoats at $5.00, and genuine all wool fur beaver at $10. Be sure and go to Newman's first—he is in earnest and no humbug. tf

——The people along the line of the L. C. & S. C. R. R. are now made happy by the reduction of freight. That is a wise move on the part of the railroad officials; nothing would so have retarded the growth of the towns along the line as exhorbitant rates of freight. Now, then, make a city of Spring Mills at once.

——Newman, at the Eagle Clothing Hall, sells overcoats at $3.00; a good winter suit at $4.50; a good suit of underwear at 50 cents; a good heavy hat for 75 cents. Boots and shoes correspondingly low. He guarantees to sell for 15 to 20 per cent. cheaper than any other store. All he asks is to call and price his goods and be convinced. He means business, as he has a very large stock which he is determined to sell at all hazards. tf

——Warts are very troublesome and disfiguring. The following is a perfect cure, for even the largest, without leaving any scar, and has been tested by many: Take a small piece of raw beef, steep it all night in vinegar, cut as much from it as will cover the wart, and tie it on; if the excrescence is on the forehead, fasten the beef on with a strip of sticking plaster. It may be removed in the day and put on every night. In one fortnight the wart will die and peel off. The same prescription will cure corns.

FOR YOUR DIARY.—You will no longer dread the hour for taking medicine, if you are careful to purchase Jamaica Cough Syrup when in need of such a remedy. Its pleasant taste and remarkable curative effects have secured for it the largest sale of any preparation for coughs and colds now before the public. Jamaica Vegetable Liver Pills will promote the healthy action of that organ, and should be in every home. These medicines are for sale by all druggists in Bellefonte. 9 26 1y eow

——As good vinegar as any one could wish may be made by mixing one part good New Orleans molasses with four or five times its measure of water, and to ferment it put in a little good yeast, set it in a warm place, cover it with gauze or muslin, to keep out the flies, and give it air; stir it often, the oftener the better, as it will acidify the more rapidly, and in a few weeks it will be sharp and ready for use. It is nice for pickles. When it is once started it is very little trouble or expense to add to it and keep a supply.

——As the housewives are now rummaging their closets for their stoves, the following piece of information may prove seasonable: To keep a stove bright by two applications a year, make a weak alum water, and mix your British lustre or American stove polish with it, perhaps two teaspoonfuls to a gill of alum water; let the stove be cold, brush it with the mixture, then take a dry brush and rub the stove till it is perfectly dry. Should any part, before polishing, be so dry as to look gray, moisten it with a wet brush and proceed as before.

—— Buy your groceries of Sechler.

MARRIED.

KLECKNER—ORNDORF.—On the 6th of August, by Henry Reinhart, Esq., Curtis W. Kleckner, of Union county and Miss Lydia Orndorf, of Centre county.

KORMAN—ROUSH.—On the 4th inst., by Henry Reinhart, Esq., Adam Korman and Miss Candace Roush, all of Halfmoon twp.

HERLACHER—LUCAS.—At Loganville, on the 1st, by D. M. Morris, Esq., Mr. Clement Herlacher to Miss Mary Lucas, both of Loganville.

KEISTER—REICHARD.—On Sept. 23, Mr. Benjamin R. Keister to Miss Theresa C. Reighard, both of Loganville, Clinton county.

LEYMAN—DEARMIT.—At the house of the bride's father, on the 23d, by Rev. J. B. Shaver, Mr. W. H. Leyman, of Titusville, Crawford county, to Miss Rebecca D. Armit, of Central City, Centre county.

REISH—MILLER.—On the 16 of October, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. George P. Harsell, Mr Benjamin Reish to Miss Fannie Miller, all of Jacksonville, Centre county.

DIED.

LEATHERS—Oct. 9th, 1877, at the residence of her son, Mr. Jacob R. Leathers, near Mt. Eagle, Mrs. Martha Leathers, aged 75 years.

She was for more than forty years a member of the M. E. Church, and has joined her companion who preceded her only two months to the land of spirits. Her experience was calm and peaceful; and peacefully she passed away to her home and rest above.

ISHLER—In Benner township, George Wesley, son of William and Margaret Ishler, of diphtheria, aged 8 years, 1 month, and 5 days.

MUSSER—On the 18th inst., at Mocassin, Pa., of typhoid fever, F. W. Musser, son of Chr. Musser, of Ferguson township.

MATTERN—At Buffalo Run, Sept. 30, John Mattern, aged 83 years, 6 months and 4 days.

KINSLOE—On Monday, Oct. 29, Mrs. Homer F. Kinsloe, aged about 35 years.

Funeral ceremony at the house of James H. Rankin, on Wednesday at 10 A. M.

COMMERCIAL.

From the *North American*:

The week which closed with Saturday was not remarkable in the way of activity, though a fair volume of business was reported. That the present quietness is not unusual, however, will be readily understood by those who have watched the trade movements for any number of years. It is the never-failing, natural result of every season that opens actively and continues in that way for any lengthened period, as did the present season. It is not surprising, therefore, that the sudden cessation from an active and buoyant market to a comparatively moderate and quiet one has not filled the hearts of our merchants and business men with sad forebodings as to the future. No! Strange to say, it has not had the effect the croakers predicted, for in all the marts of trade the smiling face and cheery tone of those who control the destinies of great business houses may be seen and heard daily. This is as it should be, and will do more to aid in restoring that confidence to the general public which is now alone necessary to put us on the high road to national prosperity. The present system of purchasing goods only as wanted, which was inaugurated by the hard times of the last four years, has the effect to cause a much more uniform distribution throughout the year than formerly, and for this reason our merchants look for a moderate volume of trade even throughout the dull period that occurs between the closing of the fall and opening of the spring trade. This state of things exists at all the more important distributive markets throughout the country, and an average trade movement for the season is reported from all the commercial exchanges in such articles as are of prime necessity. A hopeful feeling exists in all departments from the general stability in values and the universal belief that prices have reached bottom, if not touched the turning point. Financially there are no changes to note in the year just closed, and the situation remains in about the same condition as previously reported. Loanable funds continue abundant and rates as low as at any time during the season. The diminished volume of trade has lessened the amount of commercial paper seeking accommodation at the banks, and good names do not have to go far to be supplied with all needful funds at the regular figures, with occasional fractional concessions when the parties are well known. We quote nominally call loans at 4@5 per cent.; strictly first class two-name paper at 5½@6 per cent.; strictly first-class single-name paper at 6@7 per cent.; loans on government collateral at 5 per cent.; on first-class bonds and stocks at 6 per cent.; on second-class bonds and stocks at all points as agreed upon by those interested.

GOLD.

Gold was extremely dull on Saturday, with no signs of speculation. The opening and closing prices were the same as on the two or three previous days, 10°¾, though a few transactions were reported at 10 1⅛. The bulk of the sales were at the higher figure.

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, October 29, 1877.

WHEAT—Market dull. Red $1.42, amber $1.46@1.47, white $1.50.

CORN—Yellow 61@62 cents.

RYE—Pennsylvania 70 cents.

OATS—White 37c, mixed 34c.

SEEDS—Cloverseed was unchanged. We quote at 7¾@8c ₱ lb; 100 bags sold on private terms. Timothy is unchanged; sales at $1.30@1.45 per bushel. Flaxseed at $1.41 ₱ bush.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, Oct. 31, 1877.

The extreme mild weather makes trade at our stores very dull.

GRAIN—Wheat comes forward in dribs, farmers being loth to sell at this season of the year, for the reason that prices have been the highest for several years during the spring months. Whether that will be the case next spring time only will tell. The crop of Centre county is said to be short of the mill requirements. At least the millers are watching the shippers with a jealous eye and they assert that they will pay prices to prohibit shipping. This, of course, will prove beneficial to the farmers, who have a common interest in keeping up the competition. The only way to keep up competition is to patronize those who make it.

RYE—In rye there is little doing.

CORN—New corn is in excess of the demand, but the old crop is about exhausted. New is selling at 40 cents for the double bushel of ears, which is equal to 50 cents per bushel next spring, for it is a well-established fact that corn shrinks 20 per cent. in the course of four or five months, in a well ventilated crib.

OATS—The price of oats is rather below farmers' ideas, in consequence of which there is very little offering.

SEED—There is considerable inquiry about the price of cloverseed, which indicates a fair crop, but we learn that there is very little coming to market. Farmers are disposed to await higher prices.

POTATOES—There is a very large crop of potatoes, the maximum price of which, by the wagon load, is thirty cents per bushel. The entire crop of potatoes could have been marketed at that price on the cars here, but there are so many varieties raised that it is almost impossible to get a car load graded, or of one kind, in a reasonable time. We understand that there was a party here who would have taken the entire surplus of the county on cars here at thirty cents if they could have been graded. It would be well if the farmers would turn their attention to raising one kind of early and one of late potatoes. The foreign demand will be much better, and the crop more profitable than corn.

STRAW—Straw is in demand at the paper mill, where there is a cash market.

QUOTATIONS.

White Wheat per bushel	$1 35
Red wheat	1 25
Rye per bushel	55
Corn, ear	40
Corn, shelled	50
Oats	25
Clover seed	4 00
Flour, retail per barrel	7 50
Flour, wholesale	6 75

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay choice timothy per ton	$15 00
Hay Mixed per ton	12 00
Long rye straw, bundled per ton	8 00
Short straw per ton	6 00@8 00

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	9 00
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	10 00

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by Valentines & Co.

Apples, dried, per pound	7
Cherries, dried, per pound seeded	10
Beans, per quart	5
Fresh Butter, per pound	25
Chickens, per pound	6
Cheese, per pound	20
Hams, per pound	15
Bacon	10
Lard, per pound	8
Eggs, per doz	15
Tallow, per pound	5
Potatoes, per bushel	30
Dried Beef	20
Wilson's Pressed Beef, per lb	5
Canned Tomatoes, per can	16
Lemons, per doz	40
Chestnuts, per bushel	200
Dried sweet corn per lb	

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Quotations of WHITE, POWELL & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Third Street.

Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission.

PHILADELPHIA, October 27, 1877.

	BID.	ASKED.
U. S. 1881, c	110¾	110¾
" " " '65, J. and J	105⅝	105¾
" " " '67, "	108	108⅛
" " " '68, "	109¾	110
" 10-40 coupon	108⅛	108⅝
" Pacific 6's, cy	120¾	121
New 5's, Reg. 1881	106⅛	106⅜
" " c. 1881	107⅛	107¼
" 4½ Reg. 1891	105	105⅛
" " c. 1891	105	105⅛
New 4½ Reg. 1907	102¼	102⅜
" " c 1907	102⅛	102¼
Gold	102⅝	102¾
Pennsylvania	29⅜	29½
Reading	15	15⅛
Philadelphia and Erie	9	9⅝
Lehigh Navigation	16	16⅛
" Valley	38⅛	38⅜
United R. R. of N. J.	114¾	115⅛
Pittsburg, T. & Buffalo R. R.	8⅝	8⅞
Northern Central	16⅝	16⅞
Central Transportation	29⅛	30
Nesquehoning	44¾	45
North Pennsylvania	38	39